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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown,
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

Born unto that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near as though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life.—There are no dead
—*Bulwer*

THE HIDDEN TREASURE.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

I have grown tired of photography, partly because my fingers were continually black, partly because people who meant to praise me always said that my results were very good for the work of an amateur; but some years ago I was wild about it. My mania was to photograph bits of scenery and ruins which had never been focused before, and in seeking to indulge it I was perpetually getting away into corners. The cornerest corner I ever explored in these rambles was in the west of England. The wildest parts of Scotland, Ireland and Wales have a tourist taint about them; slimy touts and ciceroni have crawled over their surface with snail-like perseverance and stolidity, and left traces. But no one has written a hand-book of Dowd; no one would buy it if he did. Dowd has no scenery in particular, no waterfall, no antiquities of historical or philosophical interest. There was a ruin, indeed; but commonplace impecuniosity, not romantic war not mysterious haunting, had caused its decay; and, what was more, a fellow lived in it; not a smuggler nor coiner either, but a rightful owner.

I should not have found that out if it had not been for a thunder storm. I was hard at work with my apparatus and imagination—"Ruin near Dowd, West Front;" "Ruin near Dowd, supposed remains of Keep," &c.—when the sky became so black that you would have thought it was going to rain ink, and the first electric gun was fired. Now Dowd, a village consisting of a farm, a few laborers' cottages, a forge and a small beer shop, not licensed to sell spirits, was quite four miles off. I had my knapsack and some bread and cheese with me, so it was perfectly indifferent where I passed the night, so long as I got shelter. Part of the roof seemed in good enough repair; so I struck my camera and little tent at once, and commenced an exploration of the interior as the first drops began to make their half crown-sized splashes. After penetrating the dilapidated outer walls I ought to have seen that the kernel of the place was in a more habitable condition, for there had been an attempt at cultivating vegetables in an inner garden, and the framework of several windows was glazed. But I was so eager to get my apparatus under shelter before the rain came on in earnest that I noticed nothing of this, and so it happened that I blundered into a furnished apartment Not that the furniture was extensive, but there was enough to swear by—a deal table, three cherry-wood chairs and a portrait of a gentleman, in oils, about totalled it. A man was seated at the deal table when I entered. He jumped up at the intrusion, and I saw that he was tall, young, thin, and dressed in a suit of shepherd's plaid considerably the worse for wear.

"I beg your pardon," stammered I, "I ran out of the thunder storm, not knowing that the house was inhabited."

"You thought that a bat, or, at best, an owl, would be the only tenant of so tumble-down a place," he said, smiling somewhat bitterly at my questionable apology; "but come in. I have nothing beside shelter to offer you, I fear; but to that you are welcome."

"A thousand thanks;" said I. "I would not intrude on you if it were not that I have been taking some large photographs and do not wish them to be spoiled. Not that I am sorry to keep my skin out of such a deluge as this!"

For the storm had now burst with great fury. Flashes of lightning averaged about three to the minute; the thunder was rather a succession of explosions than the normal roll, and the rain came down as if all the gargoyles of Europe were having an international spouting match overhead.

I deposited my traps in a corner, and immediately became aware of a third personage, hitherto unnoticed. This was a very large black cat, who emerged from under the table, stretched himself, and without taking the slightest notice of myself, proceeded to examine my luggage with great interest. Do not tell me that he had no reason. The way he peered about, gently lifting up cloths and letting them fall down again alone proved the contrary. That he perfectly mastered the uses of the camera I am not prepared to avow, but he satisfied himself that there was no great mischief to be apprehended; for presently he came to his master's side, gave him a rub on the knee, and then began to groom himself with his tongue.

"Poor old Dabble!" said his master, scratching his head with a forefinger; and the animal, instead of purring, like any other cat, gave a little murmured "You, you!" at evident an attempt to speak as possible.

"Dabble? Polite for dabble?" I inquired.

"Yes. He is my familiar, and with one exception, my old friend and companion. Are you not, Dabble?"

"Yow, yow!"

"Is he old?"

"Very. Fifteen years, I should say."

I do not think that I am very curious about other people's private affairs, as a general rule, but I certainly confess to having felt that impertinent passion in the present instance. Who was this young man, whose manners, phraseology and accent bespoke him an educated gentleman; and why did he live in a ruin alone with a black cat double the size and intelligence of other black cats? Well, he didn't quite. There was a witch connected with the establishment, and presently she came in. Her hooked nose, curved chin and general appearance might fairly have burned her (were faith not cold) without collateral evidence; but she carried her broom in her hand and the black cat ran to her, rubbed against her old legs, sat up and plunged his claws again and again into her dress with ecstatic grasps. Damnatory signs against the whole family: "Tortures for three!" was the order peremptorily demanded by the fitness of things, Mr. Toole. Yet she was a poor, degenerate, harmless witch, perhaps a lapsed witch, who had been baptized, for she was afraid of the thunder, and shook like a screw steamer in a gale whenever a fresh clap came. She had taken refuge in a vault which was once a cellar, and had been frightened out. The sight of me frightened her almost as much as the thunder and the water.

"We are not used to visitors," said the young man, with the smile of explanation. "This gentleman has come in for shelter, Molly. Have we anything to offer him besides dry bread and hard cider?"

"Dabble brought in a rabbit early this morning, Master Walter," mumbled the old woman.

"Good Dabble!" and he patted the cat's head.

"Well, cook the rabbit for us, please, Molly."

There were some smoldering wood embers on the large hearth, which the old woman raked together and blew up into a flame; and then, adding fresh fuel, she disappeared to skin the Dabble-captured bonny, which was in due time boiled and set before us. Our table-cloth, though very course, was clean, and the same might be said of the iron forks. I added the bread and cheese from my knapsack to the common stock. My host took the head of the table with the air of a Belgravian entertainer; Dabble stood at his side on his hind legs, with his fore paws and black head appearing over the edge of the board, till he received a suitable morsel, when he went down and dispatched it on the floor, reappearing when it was finished. If his master proved dilatory he put out a paw sideways and dabbed his arm, at the same time uttering a plaintive miow.

When we three had finished our meal we left the table, and the harmless witch sat down and ate her dinner before clearing away. Of course I had been abstemious. One rabbit amongst four is not a gorge, try it.

I have gone into the details of my first meeting with Walter Musgrave in his ruin, because they made a great impression upon me. I should not have been surprised to find a poor but proud Don placed in a corresponding position in some corner of Spain; or even in Ireland, the situation would not have seemed abnormal. But that an English gentleman, so reduced, and having good health, should not have emigrated; or enlisted, or driven a cab, supposing no one would give him ninety pounds a year as clerk, was an unintelligible muddle to me.

But an impatient reader will decline to take any interest in such reflections, so I will simply state, without explanation, that my host and I grew very friendly before we parted that night; that I walked over from Dowd again next day, and persuaded him to go back with me and eat a return dinner, that I became very intimate with him, and prolonged my stay in the neighborhood in consequence; and that he told me his history.

It was a story of a lawsuit. For three generations the Musgraves had been throwing away substance in their race after a shadow, until the family and its acres had dwindled down to this one member, the old ruinous mansion, and a few roods of grass land about it. Lawyers had devoured the rest. Honest lawyers, look you; for the shadow appeared very tangible, and I believe that the cleverest of them had a bona fide confidence in pulling his client safe through.

The bone of contention was freehold ground in a thriving city; a very nice bone with plenty of meat upon it. The Musgraves could not make their title clear; neither could the Contremusgrave make their title clear, and so the property remained unproductive. The houses could not be let, or pulled down, or patched up. The Musgrave's claim was admitted to be very strong; but one link in the chain was wanting; a certain deed which was known to exist, but could not be found anywhere. The provoking part of the matter was that it had been discovered once, by the present claimant's grandfather, but at that time other necessary legal evidence, since collected, had not been got together, and the old man, who was queer from the effects of hope deferred, combined with that of a pistol wound in the head he had received in a duel arising out of the suit, had stowed the important document away in a safe so carefully, that no one since had been able to find it, for he was struck down by a fit and died without having the power to communicate the hiding place to his only son, who was hurriedly summoned to his dying bed. A minute description of the document, together with an account of how he obtained it, was found in his will; and in the next legal tussle, this was put in with some confidence that combined with the rest of the case, it would be accepted as evidence. But after a deal of learned argument, and some hesitation, the authorities who had to decide the matter declined to take the will for the deed, and the case was kept for the benefit of a fresh set of lawyers, at that time not out of their dinners and articles. Thus the Musgrave property remained bleeding. My friend's father got pretty well the last drop out of it, and then married, not for love, but partly in hopes of an heir to carry on the suit, partly because the lady had a little money to be sucked into the chancery quicksands. He did get an heir; he did sink the money. Fortunately for her, the wife died before it was quite spent.

The goodly Musgrave estates were now all gone, as has been said, the house and homestead being alone retained. This last bit of strand was stuck to tenaciously, because it was pretty certain that the iron safe, with the coveted parchment inside it, was somewhere about the premises. But where? It is needless to say that it had been well hunted for, experienced detectives having been employed in the search; and indeed, the ruinous state of the house was in no small measure owing to the ruthless manner in which some of these investigations had been conducted.

Happily, not quite all the money of Walter Musgrave's mother went to the lawyers; some of it was spent in educating him in a manner befitting the position he would hold when the law-suit was over, and the valuable house property at his disposal. But his father died, and the funds gave out before he had finished his intended course, and he found himself in the queer, tantalizing, poverty-stricken, brain-destroying condition in which I discovered him when photography and a thunderstorm brought us together.

When he first commenced his confidences, I was beyond expression dismayed. "O my prophetic soul, his great grandfather!" I mentally exclaimed, when he opened with a short biography of that ancestor. But by degrees I grew interested; his account was clear enough, if mine is not, and he had confirmatory documents to show for everything he advanced. At last I was unable to conceive how it was possible to keep him out of what seemed so undoubtedly his own; but then I am not a lawyer

Nevertheless, as soon as we were intimate enough for such a liberty, I talked reason to him, urged him to throw the losing game up, leave the ruin to the care of Molly and Dabble, and look about for some method of earning bread and bacon; for even as an unskilled artisan he would live better than he did at present.

He let his remaining patch of grass-land for forty pounds a year; he got about ten pounds for his apples in the orchard, and half as much more for the hay that was cut in it. Dabble, who was an arrant, but not a self-seeking poacher, occasionally brought in a rabbit or a leveret, and that was what the last of the Musgraves lived on.

He owned that it savored of lunacy to go on like that; that his best course would be to sell what little homestead remained to him, which he could do at a fancy price, and his retaining possession of it destroyed the completeness of the remainder of the estate, and make a fresh start in the world, but said that he simply could not do it.

"Surely you could make one vigorous effort?" said I.

"Of course I could," he replied, "if that were all; but after it was made—a week after or a month, or a year, or five years after—I should be drawn back into this inherited struggle, and if I then had to bear the reflection that I had thrown away a chance, I feel certain that a sentiment of remorseful regret would drive me mad." No, you might just as well tell Laocoon to make an effort and wrench himself free of the serpent-folds; if he could they would twine around him again when he was weary.

So I never annoyed him with common sense again, and indeed, after a little while, I caught the Chancery Infection myself. Of course, it was but in a mild form, as I had no property of my own at stake, but I had it sufficiently to alter my ideas entirely, and sympathize with the persistent struggle with fate in which my new friend was engaged. To tell the truth, I was in an unhealthy state of mind at that time, having been recently jilted, a misfortune which, till they grow accustomed to it, often makes young men sulky with the world in general. My sulks took the form of isolation tempered by photography; and residence at Dowd, with a man bound to go crazy, a witch, and an uncanny black cat for my soul acquaintance, exactly united me just then. There is a free masonry amongst the forlorn in love which enables them to recognize one another, and I soon learned that Musgrave had met a certain Mary, the daughter of a poor clergyman who had acted as his private tutor, and that he had indulged in day dreams of taking his degree, going into orders, and leading a life of married bliss in a parsonage on a hundred a year; but he had to leave the university abruptly when his father died and left him the dormant lawsuit, and nothing else. Then at first he was sanguine of being able shortly to offer his Mary a better home than they had modestly pictured for themselves; but after a while, when he had well studied the story of the family failures, his love was but another wedge in the torture-boot.

I consoled him with the reflection his case was far better than mine; his girl was faithful to him, or at least he thought so, and he had a chance, whereas, I knew for certain that the heart of mine was a mere pop-gun, and that I had been shot out of it as another fellow popped in. But he did not pity me properly, for he considered that I was lucky in that she had changed her mind before marriage instead of after, and I could not contradict that.

But the cup of Musgrave's misfortunes was not yet full. Dabble died.

Do you laugh at people who grieve for pet animals? I don't. "Only a dog!" folks say. Well, a dog who loves me is better worth my regret than a continent of men and women who don't. Still more absurdly, argument is sometimes attempted, and we are told not to give a second thought to the loss of an animal "that has no soul." Now, surely, if the death of dog, cat, or horse meant its utter annihilation, that is an extra cause for sorrow. But there is no reason for such a notion. Read Butler's Analogy, and never speak with that ignorant, confidence again. I do not refer you to Plato, a heathen Greek, but to Bishop Butler, as orthodox a man as yourself—perhaps more so.

Well, whatever may be the spiritual endowment of other animals. Dabble must have had a soul; at least, he reasoned, and certainly would have talked, if the formation of his mouth had permitted him. Do you mean to tell me that a mere breathing-machine would have found out that his master wanted rabbits, without being told, and so brought them home when he caught them, instead of eating them quietly in the woods?

He took no medicine, he had no doctor, and yet he died, poor dear, which looks as if the medical profession was slandered sometimes. His illness was short. He did not eat one morning; the next his coat was rough; and he did not lick it; on the third he went about mewing, and his eyes got filmy; on the fourth, he had convulsions, in the course of one of which he succumbed.

We made a wooden box for him, and determined to bury him in the orchard, under his favorite tree, where he used to scratch holes and lie in wait for dicky-birds. It was on a lovely autumn evening that we bore the box to this spot, and commenced our sad preparations. Musgrave being chief-mourner. I took the part of sexton, and struck the spade into the ground. For a little while, the task was easy; then I came on roots, which delayed me. Hacking through them however, I dug a grave some three feet deep, and we tried to carry the obsequies a stage farther; but the box stuck; the grave was not wide enough. I began again at the sides, and soon widened it; but then it looked too shallow, and I dug down a little deeper—not much, for I was stopped by something harder than a root; a big stone, probably. It was impossible to make any impression on it; so, as one does not like to be beaten, I dug round it, and tried to get it up bodily. Musgrave had to help, and then we disinterred a square iron box.

"By Jove!" cried I. "I wonder if it is the safe hidden away by your grandfather?"

Musgrave flushed very red, and then turned deadly pale.

"Bound to be," said he; "and the deed is in it."

In spite of the suspense, he put the safe on one side until we had lowered Dabble into its place, which he exactly fitted, and filled in the grave. Then we took our discovery home and wrenched the lid off. There was the parchment, safe enough, considerably discolored, but quite legible.

Well, Musgrave had no other way of raising money for the re-opening of the big suit so he sold the ruin and the orchard. The case was clear enough, now the missing link was supplied, and he established his claim to the property which had so long been in dispute without much delay. He married his Mary, did not cut me when the increasing value of his freeholds made him very rich, and was always grateful to Dabble, who had brought him rabbits when living and a fortune when dead.

THE FASHIONS.

BONNETS.

The last importations of winter bonnets are perfectly round shapes, without tabs on the sides, but with brim turned up all around, and variously indented. The crown may be either the hard, half-high sailor shape, or else it is a soft high puff of silk or velvet. There is a great deal of drapery at the back, made requisite by the absence of all chignons. Strings to tie under the chin are used or dispensed with at pleasure. Quantities of watered ribbon, of far finer quality than that used early in the season, are now seen on bonnets made at the best Parisian houses. Some of the most tasteful French bonnets are made up of velvet, gros d'Orleans, and ostrich tips, without a shred of lace, yet they are so elaborately fashioned that they are readily sold for $50 or $60.

MASSIVE JET PENDANTS

ornament the brim of black velvet hats. Bronze and olive feathers tipped with pale rose or blue rim velvet bonnets or dusky olive hues. Such bonnets are also brightened by facings of some light shade of faille, and a coronet bow of both blue and rose ribbon is furnished with each bonnet, to be worn with various costumes. Coquettish evening bonnets are made of the new gros d'Orleans in very light colors, with quantities of tulle drapery of the same shade. Autumn leaves, faded roses, and ostrich tips complete the trimming. Large ample bonnets in comfortable shapes for old ladies are made of black velvet, fine jets, and real laces. They cost $40 or $50. For dressy mourning they are soft-crowned bonnets of black gros d'Orleans, with quaint little bows of crape on the brim. There is a caprice just now for most fanciful little bows set about on bonnets, they are made with irregular loops and pointed ends turned upward, or with one turned up and the other down.

HINTS ABOUT DRESSES.

Sleeves, closely fitted to the arm, like the old-time tight sleeves, are more stylish than easily-fitting coat sleeves. When sleeves are slightly open at the wrist, they should show an inner lining of white silk instead of being faced with silk like the dress.

WHITE SILK SERGE.

is used by the best modistes for dress linings. An inner belt of ordinary belt ribbon is placed inside all basques, polonaises and even round waists. It is simply tacked to the back and side seams, is hooked in front as soon as the dress is put on, and serves to hold the back in place.

THE FICHU-COLLAR

is a very stylish trimming for dress waists. This is a bias band of velvet (or any material with which the dress is trimmed), lined with stiff foundation, untrimmed, and slightly shaped to fit over the bust. It passes around the back of the corsage just below the collar, laps like a fichu in front, and is fastened just above the belt by hooks and loops. It is a simple and stylish addition to a silk costume, and is made of English crape, and worn with mourning dresses.

VELVET BELTS.

are worn with dresses of all styles, even accompanying short basques. In many cases they are in front of the basque only, beginning at the seam under the arms, and fastened on the left side by a small bow, or else in front by a buckle of jet or oxydized silver. If a sash is added, it is merely two long loops and two streamers of different lengths with diagonal ends. These are attached under the belt, toward the left side of the back.

DRESSY WAISTCOATS

for dinner toilettes are of black velvet, with the front formed of alternate cross bands of white guipure insertion and velvet. The velvet back has the seams outlined by a band of guipure, and a ruffle of the same lace edges the garment.

THE BEST PROTECTION FOR DRESS SKIRTS

that drag on the floor is a box-pleating three inches wide, made of wigging doubled. It is pleated into a binding, and is basted inside the facing of the dress, just at the edge, to keep the dress from touching the ground. This is sold ready made for 25 cents a yard.

Fine muslin pleatings are placed inside skirts of evening dresses.

CRAVAT BOWS.

Most exquisite cravat bows and long jabots with neck-bands are formed of colored China crape and lace, or of the soft repped silk called gros d'Orleans. One of pale rose-color has a neck-band formed of three tiny folds, while the long square jabot is a knot of crape with ends frilled with rare old Mechlin lace, $10 is the price of this dainty bit. Another is the

POMPADOUR.

with a fold of blue and of rose around the neck, with two standing frills of pointed Valenciennes, while in front are scallops of blue, lined with rose-color and edged with lace. Black bows are of watered ribbon loops with black lace. Another stylish tie is of black faille, with jabot ends edged with white lace. White neckties of twilled silk or of

FARM NOTES.

PROTECTING PEACH TREES.

P. Stewart, of the Mt. Lebanon Shakers, communicated to the Farmers' Club of New York a mode of protecting peach trees from the grub which infests their roots.

It consist of a mixture of one peck unbleached ashes, one quart fine salt, one pint flour of sulphur, four quarts bone meal or phosphate of lime, and two quarts fine sea gravel.

He dug close around the roots of about one dozen trees, some of them badly affected with the grub, and put about a pint of the mixture tight around the body. In the spring he examined all the trees closely, to which this mixture has been applied, and could find no appearance of grubs about any of them, while one standing near them in the same kind of soil, which was missed, was found full of grubs, and about half a teacupful of gum about the roots. This is a cheap remedy, and easily obtained, and it would be well if many persons would experiment with it upon a few trees. In empirical compounds, which consists of several articles, generally some of them are inert. In the present mixture all, perhaps, may be active except the sea gravel. I doubt if it is any more useful in this case than it is upon the roofs of houses.

RHEUMATISM IN COWS.

The symptoms of rheumatism are swelling of a joint or joints, as for instance the fetlock joint. The swelling is accompanied by lameness, and the disease has a tendency to shift from one leg to another to affect more parts of the body than that in which it appeared. The most frequent causes of rheumatism are damp, badly drained stables or cow-sheds, exposed to cold winds; and an important item in the treatment of the disease, is to protect the animal from any of the causes mentioned. The swollen joints should be gently rubbed with camphorated spirit, and half an ounce of carbonate of potash given twice a day in a quart of tepid water. Diet should be of rather a laxative kind.

GIVE YOUR CATTLE APPLES.

Many who keep cattle and horses are not aware that the reason cattle and horses this time of the year are so anxious to get to apples is because they need them as medicine. The only theory is that apples hurt them. This is not correct, any more than that water will kill a sick patient in a fever when he wants it and pleads for it. In such a case nature calls for it and should have it. Doctors have learned this fact, and order it. Just so about giving cattle apples when they plead for them. I saw last week three men who had cured two gargety cows by giving them apples, recommended by an old farmer. Another case of a two hundred dollar horse, turned out to die or live, as he had been doctored and given over. This horse got to an apple tree and eat what he wanted, and began to gain. He was fed a peck a day as long as he would eat them, and he got well in a week.

Another was cured of worms with two meals of sour apples, when all other medicines failed. I saw three cows tied up in a barn, moaning for something. I asked what they wanted. They said apples. As there was a pile in sight, I gave the three cows half a bushel, and they were soon peaceable, and went to eating hay. An old farmer told me he had lately learned that his cattle would do much better to give them what apples they would eat in the fall, which is but a few daily, after they get one meal of them. Why they have hurt milch cows is, because they hankered so after them. If they get a chance they eat too much. Feed them out with discretion, and you will see the old superstitious notion of hurting them vanish, while your cattle would thank you if they could speak. Try it. If you have none, your neighbors have plenty. Buy them. You can afford it as well as anything else. I write this for the sake of the cattle, and hope it will be a blessing to them. [Hiram Munger.

FOWLS.

Fowls to be fattened should be shut up in flocks of twelve, in a light, airy pen, five by six feet; feed them three times a day, and they will eat (no more) on scalded horse feed. Mix with this plenty of powdered charcoal. At night throw them all the corn they will pick up. Furnish plenty of gravel and pure water, and in one week they will do for market. The yellow-legged fowls will always look best when fat.

THE Chicago Times asks. "How can we escape fire?" The New York Commercial answers, "The gospel offers you every encouragement."

THE BELFRY PIGEON.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

The Boston conflagration has revived the memory of a poem by the late N. P. Willis, which, from its association with the Old South Church, so graciously spared by the flames, as well as from its great beauty, you may like to republish. I send you a copy from an edition of Mr. Willis's works.

On the cross-beam under the Old South bell
The nest of a pigeon is builded well.
In summer and winter that bird is there,
Out and in with the morning air;
I love to see him track the streets,
With his wary eye and active feet;
And I often watch him as he springs,
Circling the steeple with easy wings;
Till across the dial his shade has passed,
And the belfry edge is gained at last.
'Tis a bird I love, with its brooding note,
And the trembling throb in its mottled throat;
There's a human look in its swelling breast,
And the gentle curve of its lowly crest;
And I often stop with the fear I feel—
He runs so close to the rapid wheel.

Whatever is rung on that noisy bell—
Chime of the hour or funeral knell—
The dove in the belfry must hear it well,
When the tongue swings out to the midnight moon—
When the sexton cheerily rings for noon—
When the clock strikes clear at morning light—
When the child is waked with "nine at night"—
When the chimes play soft in the Sabbath air,
Filling the spirit with tones of prayer,
Whatever tale in the bell is heard,
He broods on his folded feet unstirred,
Or, rising half in his rounded nest;
He takes the time to smooth his breast,
Then drops again with filmed eyes,
And sleeps as the last vibration dies.

Sweet bird! I would that I could be,
A hermit in the crowd like thee!
With wings to fly to wood and glen,
Thy lot, like mine, is cast with men;
And daily, with unwilling feet,
I tread, like thee, the crowded street;
But, unlike me when day is o'er,
Thou canst dismiss the world and soar,
Or at a half-felt wish for rest,
Canst smooth the features on thy breast,
And drop forgetful to thy rest.

VARIETIES.

THE Indian women of the Rocky Mountains ride their horses man-fashion, on saddles with such high pommels and cantles that they are almost buried up in them.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper says: "Public opinion was outraged by the verdict in the Fair case. There will soon be a reaction. The next time a poor friendless Chinaman is tried for murder, the jury will say "guilty," without leaving their seats."

THE latest case of death from friction-matches has occurred in Crockett County, Tenn. A box of matches fell, undiscovered, into a pot of coffee; three persons partook of the contents, and are all now dead. Friction-match coffee is evidently a dangerous luxury.

This is from the Lake City Press: A newly-elected squire in this vicinity having occasion the other day to perform the marriage ceremony for the first time, got the affairs considerably mixed, and wound up by saying: "Suffer little children to come unto them!"

SAYS a Canada paper, "It would make some of our fine ladies stare to see Lady Dufferin promenading the streets, doing her shopping. She dresses plainly and sensibly, wears thick-soled boots, and does not fear a walk from one end of the city to the other, or face the muddiest crossing."

A MINISTER once told Wendell Phillips that if his business in life was to save the negroes, he ought to go South where they were and do it. "That is worth thinking of," replied Phillips, "and what is your business in life?" "To save men from hell," replied the minister. "Then go there and attend to your business," rejoined Phillips.

A WESTERN paper states that a Terre Haute boy of tender years and heart has drowned seventeen kittens, tied pans to the tails of nine dogs, brushed his father's new silk hat against the grain, and blown up a pet canary with a fire cracker in the last month, and still his fond mother intends him for the pulpit.

THE Trigg county (Ky.) Democrat says: "The oldest man in this county is Eli Ingram, Esq., living between the rivers, who is ninety years old. He has had his coffin made and stored away, ready for use when the inevitable time shall come. He is seeking a divorce from his second wife, with the view of marrying a third one."

THE coffin of the recently-deceased Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, has been desecrated. Thieves effected an entrance into the imperial vault in the church of the Capuchins, and took from the coffin all the valuable ornaments, including the heavy silver-plate on which the name of the deceased princess was engraved.

WOMEN have been accused of vanity, but a curious investigator watched while five hundred men passed a large looking glass used as a sign on Broadway, New York. Four hundred and ninety-nine glanced complacently at their images as they passed, the other man was blind. Of the same number of women who passed, not one looked at the mirror, they were all busily examining each others, dress.

An ingenious New Yorker has found a new use for an artificial leg. He worked in a pipe factory and was in the habit of filling his procelain limb each day with a choice assortment of meerschaums, which he di p e l of on his own account. When discovered he had made about $800 by his illegitimate traffic. In this way he was walking off with a goodly share of the profits of the establishments.

THE decoration of the Albert medal of the first class was lately conferred by Queen Victoria upon Mr. Margary and Mr. Dodd, two gentlemen residing at Kelung, Formosa, for their heroic conduct in rescuing the crew of a French bark wrecked on the coast during a storm, by swimming to the vessel with a rope. After rescuing the captain and crew, the last thing left on board was a large black cat, which clung to Mr. Margary's shoulder in spite of the surf, and was safely landed.

A GENTLEMAN sent to the intelligence office to obtain a "young lady" to look on while his wife did the work. The fair creature who was offered for the place, after asking some fifty questions about whether they had "tubs set," whether the "kitchen went down stairs," etc., asked how many evenings she could have "out." "Well," said the gentleman, "I don't see how we can let you have more than seven." "How many children have you?" said the hand-maiden. "Only one boy eight years old, but will drown him if you think he'd be in the road."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1872

GRANT's majority in Pennsylvania 137,728—a good figure from which to count Democratic gains next October.

On Wednesday the *Gazette* was anxious the Constitutional Convention should not act in a partizan manner. On Thursday it commended the action of the Convention for doing just that thing.

IT is asserted that the negro lawyer, LANGSTON, called upon President GRANT and assured him that he is not a candidate for a cabinet position. What promise has been given to LANGSTON to induce him to do this thing, time will soon develope.

A DISPATCH from Rochester, N. Y., says that U. S. Commissioner STORRS has issued warrents for the arrest of SUSAN B. ANTHONY and fourteen other women who voted at the recent election, and that the accused will probably be brought into court next week. Why not also arrest the election officers who received their votes?

THE election being over there is no use at present for so large a force of workmen at the navy-yards, consequently we read that on Tuesday last eight hundred men employed at the yard in Philadelphia were informed that their services were no longer required, and that a large number have also been discharged from the yard at Portsmouth, Va.

WE cannot withold praise from General GRANT for snubbing those political reprobates CAMERON, HARTRANFT & Co., who desired one of the leading members of the ring made Post-master of Philadelphia. We record it as one of the very best acts of his life, for which he will receive no credit from the paid organs of CAMERON in this city and elsewhere.

WE are informed by a citizen of the East Liberty valley, that one milk man in that vicinity, has thirty seven cows affected with a disease similar to that now prevailing among the horses, and that a number of hogs fed about the stables, where diseased horses are kept, have died. If this disease affects cattle to any extent, people who use milk and butter and eat beef, which includes everybody, will soon feel the effects. The Board of Health, will doubtless give this matter early attention.

THE State of New York has a provision in her constitution which might be advantageously adopted in Pennsylvania, to this effect: that no bill shall become a law unless voted for on the final passage in each House by a majority of all the members elected thereto; and that the yeas and nays be called in each House on the final passage of every bill.

Under the present custom, although the Senate contains thirty-three members and the House one hundred, a bill may become a law by a vote of nine Senators and of twenty-six Representatives—a majority not of each House but a majority of a *quorum*. This, of course, is a premium upon sharp practice, members who are not over-scrupulous being in the habit of calling up bills and rushing them through in a thin house, and in the absence of members who, if present, would vote in the negative. By the engrafting of the New York rule upon our constitution, no bill could pass unless voted for by seventeen Senators and fifty-one Representatives who would not fear to place their names on the record.

SHOULD NOT LIVE.

A few days ago the *Dispatch* said the "Hon. ALEX. M'CLURE should be expelled from the Senate" and now speaking of the selection of Mr. BUCKALEW, for a seat in the constitutional convention says:

A slight modicum of self respect, after the verdict of the people in October, should deter him from attempting to foist himself by any means into a position where his presence will be obnoxious to the public.

Why should Mr. M'CLURE be expelled from the Senate. Is he likely to be in the way of the ring, by promptly exposing the villanies of the corrupt mercenaries who have fastened themselves upon the State? What other fault has he committed, or what other reason can be urged for this intolerant expression. Why expel a member of the Senate who obtained his seat by exposing fraud; who possessed the courage and ability to meet the ballot box stuffers and murderers of Philadelphia, and prove the existence, before an impartial committee, of four thousand illegal votes in one senatorial district? He will perhaps be an inconvenient member of a body, where disclosures will be made this winter which will astonish some of our honest folks, who certified to the honesty of HARTRANFT, MACKEY, and CAMERON.

Neither must Mr. BUCKALEW be permitted to sit in a Convention to amend the Constitution, as his presence will be obnoxious to the public. We are glad to feel however, that this "public" is confined to the editorial room of the *Dispatch*. We confidently assert there is not another paper in the state mean enough to utter similar language.

THE FOUNDATION.

We are surprised to find the love of change which is so pervading just now, has provoked even editors of some that may be very justly termed leading papers, into the advocacy of an alteration which would be totally adverse to the whole genius and spirit of our government, and work an entire change in its fundamental principle. We have before us an article in the Chicago *Tribune* on the mode of choosing the President and Vice President, which exhibits everything but a love for the firm foundation upon which our Fathers built—built, as the *Tribune* suggests, possibly better than they knew, or as we sometimes fear better than their successors have deserved.

It was a golden age in American politics, that time when the love for the Constitution almost partook of idolatry; and whether that feeling was participated in by the good men who framed that instrument or not, it was an evil day when it passed away from their descendants; and when every puny whipster who by hook or crook can reach a seat in Congress, imagines he is able to improve upon their work.

The *Tribune* appears to lament that the President is not elected by the aggregate vote of the whole mass of the voters. That would be Revolution with a vengeance. It would be a complete violation of the compact which united us together—many States in one Union—and we assert without fear of successful contradiction would be an alteration which could only be valid by the free consent of every individuel State.

Thirteen separate and independent States joined together in a confederation to resist the unconstitutional demands of the British crown. They succeeded in their efforts; and twelve of them assembled together by their respective delegates, to construct a frame of government for so many of these States—not less than nine—as should accede to the plan which should be finally submitted. It was agreed to by the requisite number of States in separate conventions assembled, and accordingly went into operation.

In the Convention which framed the Organic law, each State was the absolute equal of every other; each State, and without reference to the extent of its territory, its population, or the number of its delegates, had precisely ONE VOTE. Delaware was the equal of Virginia or of Pennsylvania. We see in this the focal idea of the absolute equality of the States as independent Sovereignties, a portion of which they voluntarily parted with and bestowed upon the general government upon adopting the Constitution.

This idea is carried out all through the Constitution, and especially appears in the very thing with which the *Tribune* seems to find fault—the choice of President *by the States*. Within the States the people rule; when you pass the State line your State speaks, and the individual citizen is only one of the units which contribute to form her power. When the government was organized there were but eleven States, and the lower House of Congress contained 59 members. Four of the States had 32 of these, the other seven only 27. But in a Presidential election these seven cast 41 electoral votes, and the four large one's but 40.

As Judge BALDWIN remarks "the President and sixteen Senators, representing eight States with a population entitled only to twenty-five representatives, could exercise the treaty-making power; and the President and twelve Senators, from States entitled to only nineteen representatives, could appoint all the executive, military, and judicial officers of the government; over-ruling five States entitled to thirty-nine representatives."

The first census was taken in 1790, and the free white population amounted to 3,100,000; of which Massachusetts had 469,000; New York 314,000; Pennsylvania 424,060; and Virginia 503,000—in all 1,710,000; leaving 1,390,000, to all the nine other States. The four States named had 56 members of the House, the other nine had 47. Yet the States having an aggregate population of 1,710,000 people, cast 64 electoral votes, while the other States with a smaller population, cast 63.

You may go through the four succeeding decennial periods of Census and Apportionment, and very likely through all those succeeding with a similar result; but whether they all prove to be alike in this respect, the fact that the five first are alike in the feature referred to, would appear to be conclusive of the idea that this is not and was not intended to be, a government of a majority of the people of the United States *as one people*; nor was it "ordained and established" by them as such.

We believe we have said enough to establish our point; that this government is a Union of *States* as such, and not a conglomerate mass of people; that it was so intended by those who made it, and any such change as is proposed would be revolutionary, and being a direct violation of the contract of Union, have no binding force, unless by unanimous consent.

THE N. Y. *Sun* thinks that Philadelphia is one of the most corruptly governed towns, and its people among the worst plundered in the world. The Radicals pocket all the stealings.

TRUTH IN SMALL PARCELS.

An irate Philadelphia father doesn't approve of the present system of school-teaching. He declares that it is far below that in vogue thirty years ago, and that it is making candidates for the insane asylum, and piling up a heap of misery in many forms. He desires that there should be reasonable flogging in schools—beginning with the teachers. One thing which especially rouses his wrath is the way in which tired parents are forced to teach their sleepy children during the evening, the lessons which they go to school the next day merely to recite. He demurs and with reason, at doing the mental drudgery for which he liberally pays others who are purposely fitted for it. It is not alone from Philadelphia that this remonstrance comes. In all our cities, parents are complaining bitterly of the studying at home to which their children are forced on pain of falling below their classes. No father wants to teach school all his leisure hours, and no child should be compelled to spend so much of the day in brain-work. Fewer studies and strict dissipline in the school would make sufficient time for the memorizing of lessons at the desk. It is the great fault of our school system that it demands that children should occupy themselves with more studies at one time than they are able intelligently to master.

GRANT'S SO CALLED POPULARITY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Our Radical neighbors have endeavored to make it appear that General GRANT is the most popular candidate that has ever been voted for in Pennsylvania. Let us see how easy it is to prick this bubble and show, that according to Radical figuring he is several thousand less popular than due bill HARTRANFT, whose accounts were so thoroughly and candidly examined by some of our merchant, and pronounced O. K. That he is several thousand less popular than the rooster ALLEN and, bounty jumper ALBRIGHT, and that he received a less vote than either of the Radical candidates voted for throughout the State in October. Here are some of the figures:

Hartranft's vote	353,387
Grant's vote	349,689
Hartranft's plurality	3,698
Allen's vote	352,568
Grant's vote	349,689
Allen's plurality	2,879
Mercur's vote	354,319
Grant's vote	349,689
Mercur's plurality	4,630
Albright's vote	360,546
Grant's vote	349,689
Albright's plurality	10,857
Scofield's vote	358,013
Grant's vote	349,689
Scofield's plurality	8,324

In Allegheny County, notwithstanding GRANT has a larger majority by several thousand than HARTRANFT, his popularity amounts to just seventy-five votes more, and he is exactly four hundred and sixty-one *less popular* in the banner county than Judge MERCUR.

The organs, to demonstrate the truth of their assertions must admit that their so called majorities in October are bogus, and this we opine they are not willing to do, even to make good their claim.

GRANT AS PICTURED BY FORNEY.

[From the Press.]

HE IS TO-DAY THE POSSESSOR OF IMPERIAL POWER. HE CAN MAKE OR UNMAKE STATES AND STATESMEN, AS HE HAS CRUSHED PARTIES.

FASHION'S TYRANNY.

The reign of Custom or of Fashion—call it by which name you like best—seems to be entirely supreme, whether in reference to a young lady's train of silk or satin, with which she, becoming for the time a volunteer member of the brotherhood of scavengers, sweeps the filth from our sidewalks; or whether it has reference to the funeral services following the demise of the same young lady, superinduced by her great aversion to having her feet encased in "those horribly awkward and clumsy overshoes," in damp weather.

There must be the heavy cast-iron burial case with its small and inconvenient handles—too small to get a good firm hold of, and too few in number to enable the requisite number of persons to aid in carrying it. Then the long line of carriages furnishing a free ride to many who can claim no kind of acquaintance with the mourning family, and the double funeral service—the first at the dwelling; the second at the grave—the latter necessarily inducing outbursts of grief, made still more bitter from the reflection that they are indulged in the presence of many who are unsympathising spectators.

The title *Pall-bearers* as reference to friends of the deceased who bear the Pall, not the coffin; the latter duty should be attended to by the employees of the undertaker. Then the wealthier families should set the example of having the funeral service at the dwelling or in the church, and let the *cortege* to the Cemetery be confined to the Pall-bearers and the male members of the family, or such other persons as should be selected to see that the burial was properly attended to.

These ideas if carried out would save expense to many a worthy family who can ill afford it. They embody all proper respect for the remains of the dead; but they cannot be carried out, unless families of undoubted wealth are sufficiently independent of fashion or custom to show the example.

A Smaller Vote and Greater Majority

[From the Tribune.]

The election returns begin to present a curious subject for political speculation. It seems likely to turn out that Gen. Grant, notwithstanding his overwhelming majority, really received fewer votes in 1872 than in 1868. The negro vote, being now first fully counted in a Presidential election, is of course excluded from the comparison.

The population of the United States must have increased nearly three millions in the last four years; and the full vote which a Presidential election draws out should naturally show an increase of not less than eight per cent over the vote of 1868. If Gen. Grant were only relatively as strong as in 1868, his vote then should be eight per cent. heavier. But his majorities are so much increased in the different States, and he makes so nearly a clean sweep of the States that his aggregate vote would seem to be vastly greater. Yet the returns tell a curiously different story.

In his own State of Illinois, for example, he has actually fewer votes than were cast for him in 1868. The official votes are not yet all in, but those received all point in that direction. In New Hampshire, he had 38,191 votes in 1868; in 1872, he has but 37,236. In Vermont, he had 44,-167 in 1868; in 1872, he has but 41,475. In Connecticut, he had 50,936 in 1868; in 1872, he has 50,639.

Pennsylvania affords still more suggestive figures. In 1860, it gave Lincoln 268,030 votes. In 1864, it gave him 296,-391. In 1868, it gave in the October election 331,416 for the Republican State ticket, and a month later 342,280 for Grant. Instead of increasing about 30,000, as would have been natural if the parties had remained about relatively the same, the vote of Hartranft only rose in 1872 to 353,387, while the vote for Grant actually fell off in November to 349,689, or barely seven thousand more than in 1868. And yet, with this falling-off in his vote, Grant's majority was nevertheless swelled to over a hundred thousand more than Hartranft's.

In New York the returns do not yet permit an accurate statement. Gen. Grant's vote is probably slightly heavier than in 1868, but by no means up to the natural increase. He gains in the cities, (where the Tweed and O,Brien regime in 1868 stuffed ballot-boxes,) and falls off slightly in the rural counties. New Jersey alone appears to show a gain equal to the natural increase.

Fewer people voting for him, and yet a bigger majority—that seems to have been the rule in Gen. Grant's last election. We do not believe that significant fact will be lost, either upon the President himself, or upon the shrewd and able men who have directed his canvass.

Constitutional Convention.

Remarks of Mr. WM. H. SMITH, of Allegheny, on the motion to appoint a standing committee on the IXth Article or Bill of Rights. The act of the Legislative arranging details for the Convention declared that they should not touch that article, which should remain "inviolate forever."

MR. PRESIDENT.—I have heard, with interest and distinction, the remarks of several legal gentlemen who have spoken on this subject. Some of them have intimated that the Legislature of 1871 might have placed restrictions on the deliberations of this body, but that the Legislature of 1872 could not do this. Now I know nothing of the value of this distinction, but I look upon the declaration of the act of 1872, that the Bill of Rights shall be "inviolate forever" as simply absurd, and especially in the times in which we live, when no law, custom or privilege however venerable or valuable, is considered "inviolate" by any Legislature, if it chooses to decree its abrogation. From all sides I hear the declaration that there is no purpose to disturb the Bill of Rights, or to touch it, except to improve it, if that be possible. There is no danger of its desecration by this body. But it does seem very strange that the Legislature should have ventured to say that any law shall be "inviolate forever." It will not be pretended that the addition of these words "inviolate forever" to any legislative act whatever, however iniquitous or however beneficent, would prevent any succeeding legislature, or even the very one which might have enacted it from repealing it at their own good pleasure. How, then, can an injuction like this, be binding upon this body, whose powers, I have always been taught to believe, are superior to those of any legislature? I must be permitted to repeat, Mr. President, that this limitation seems eminently absurd, at a time when we see laws and ordinances that have been long cherished by the people and are still endorsed by many, overturned by the friends of "progress" (!) in our legislative bodies; and the ruins of old institutions are crumbling all around us. If there are to be any irrevocable laws, or if any branch of the government can say what laws shall be "inviolate forever" there was little use in calling this body together. I shall, therefore, for these reasons, vote that the limitation of the act of the legislature arranging minor details for this convention, is of no effect.

The appointment of the committee was ordered by a vote of 106 yeas to 18 nays.

Cameron in Bad Odor.

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: News from the Constitutional Convention at Harrisburg indicates that Cameron will return from Washington to find himself snubbed a second time. A correspondent writes that after the Convention organized, Senator White and Wayne McVey, Cameron's son-in-law, moved promptly, only to find that President Meredith was coolly unconscious of their distinguished greatness, and that the same lack of discernment that characterized the President was painfully apparent among the members generally. The design to run the Convention in the interest of Cameronism by introducing the caucus system has proved a failure of the ring, and the result will be that, in a few days, White and his coterie of small politicians will have spent themselves, and will move to the rear, where they belong, and brains and intelligence march to the front. It is predicted that the Convention will stamp out the infamous Cameron system, but this seems too sanguine by half.

THE Lynchburg *News* has this to say about the result in Virginia: "Poor old Virginia! The State of ROBERT E. LEE, to make her first appearance in a Presidential contest after the war, at the chariot wheels of U. S. GRANT? The State of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MARSHALL, HENRY, to come to such degradation as this.

Keen is the pang,
But keener far to feel
She nursed the pinion
That impelled the steel.

It is her own sons, her immaculate Straightout Democrats who were too fastidious to touch GREELEY, who have swallowed GRANT's Black Republican administration for another four years, and led Virginia a bride to the Negro Altar. Close up the history of the Old Dominion. None of her true children will want to read another page.

THE Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER assures the country that the Boston conflagration was *not* a visitation of Divine Providence upon that city because of its sins. The announcement will be received by the public with the greater satisfaction because it proceeds from one of the profession whose members generally assume to know about such things. The reason which Brother BEECHER gives for his conclusion is not, however, a perfectly satisfactory one. He thinks that if the Almighty could burn up so virtuous a city as Boston on account of its sins, that there would not be any cities in this country left standing. How does Brother BEECHER know that He intends to leave any of them standing?—*Chicago Times.*

THE horse epidemic has had one good result—people have discovered that legs were made to walk with. The number of women who have found out that they can go on shopping expeditions without a carriage, and of men who now know that they can reach their places of business without a horse-car, has been materially increased. There is a great deal of pedestarian ability in the country which has never been developed. Nobody can understand how quickly he can get from one point to another on his own legs, until he tries; and that cannot be considered altogether a misfortune which compels him to make the trial.

THE Springfield *Republican* charges that:

All the rings in the country—the railroad ring, banking ring, iron ring, coal ring, Indian ring, the land-grabbers, the carpet-baggers, the jobbers and plunderers of every name and degree, have contributed of their time and substance to this re-election. But the chief-factor in Gen. Grant's success is *money*. He owes his second term to the most profuse and corrupt use of *money* ever witnessed in an American election. The men to whom he intrusted his fortunes have bought right and left—by wholesale and retail. Every step of the road by which he returns to the White House, is firmly paved with greenbacks.

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR made a speech a few days before the recent election, in which he said:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS—In this election the sharp discussions about candidates have turned away the public mind from the more important questions involved in its results. Compared with these the candidates are mere incidents of the contest. *It involves the formation of a great party, which is hereafter to direct the affairs of our country.* The first great work to be done is to lay its foundation. In this more progress has been made than we had a right to expect."

THE salaries of the officers of the Constitutional Convention have been fixed as follows: Chief Clerk $1,500; two assistants $1,000 each; two transcribers, $1,000 each, sergeant-at-arms, $850; assistant, $600; one doorkeeper, $600; assistant, $500; postmaster, $800; assistant, $600; fireman, $3.50 per diem; two janitors at $3 per diem, and five pages at $1.50 per diem.

THE Chicago *Tribune* makes this announcement:

"Horses are rapidly reappearing in the streets of Chicago. Nearly all the stage companies will fully resume travel to-day; the cars are still dependent upon their dummies. Only one hundred and forty-two deaths have occurred so far. The slight mortality, and the speedy recovery of the suffering horses have banished the apprehension that the ill-effects of the attack might be felt through the winter."

The following from the Bangor, Me., *Whig* is one of the most thrilling incidents in connection with the horse disease which has yet happened:

"A large and powerful but skittish young man attached to a hand cart, ran away on Main street yesterday forenoon, to the great terror of a number of ladies on the sidewalk. He was caught, however, before doing any damage."

ALECK STEPHENS' district in Georgia, over which the O'CONOR men made loudest boasts, gives GREELEY a majority of 2,000 over all, and elects a Liberal to Congress. General DU BOSE, the present Represensative got only 200 votes as the reward of his personal canvass against GREELEY.

THE Postmaster General, reversing a former decision, rules that chromos, engravings, and other prints are mailable at the postal rates of printed matter.

A VIRGINIAN writes from Hanover, C H., to Mr. GREELEY concerning his colored neighbors as follows;

"They have preachers of their own who proclaimed to them from their pulpits last Sunday, that you had promised, if elected, to put all the negroes into slavery; that you would pay slaveholders $600 for each slave freed; that you would bind all negro children for 25 years to their former masters, &c., &c., and then resolving to exclude from the church every one who refused to vote for Grant. These things carried the negroes in solid column against you."

GEN. JOE HOOKER, the author of much of GRANT'S glory, says: "I do not pretend to be a prophet, but I tell you that GRANT aches for another war, and that he will make one if there is the slightest pretext."

The Lesson of the Election—Letter from Hon. Montgomery Blair.

Col Wm. H. Boyle, Corresponding Secretary of Liberal Republican Central Club, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Colonel: Yours of the 1st instant, inviting me to address your club, did not reach me until the 6th instant. I regret that I did not receive it in time to comply with the request. Please let the club know why I did not respond sooner.

You may also say that I am not discouraged, although at first surprised and disappointed, at the result of the election. I had been led by the assurances of friends throughout the country, and particularly in the west, to hope for a different result. I am not discouraged, however, because I have felt throughout the canvass that the real nature of the contest was but imperfectly understood by the people and that those organs of the party which had the power to present the true issue failed to do so.

At the outset, I learned from an authentic source that the money organization of the country had concerted to make a vigorous war on Mr. Greeley. The fact I communicated immediately to the editor of the New York *Tribune*, giving him the source of my information, which was of a character to prove the conspiracy beyond all controversy. But if the correctness of my information could have been doubted, it was not long before it was verified in the enormous sums of money lavished on the preliminary elections in North Carolina, Maine, Pennsylvania, &c.

There could not be more conclusive evidence of the aggressive nature of the money power than this money war on Mr. Greeley affords. He was a protective tariff man, and had been the champion of the bondholders, of the national banking system, of the national railroads, &c. His nomination was a perfect guarantee for all their rights, and if nothing more was required than security to existing rights, there was no reason for their onslaught on Mr. Greeley. But it is not in the nature of such an organization to be content with tolerance by the political power; nothing short of control will carry it. Hence, when Mr. Greeley pronounced for an early resumption of specie payments, a measure highly distasteful to the money organization, he was denounced on 'change as an unsafe man, and war against him was resolved on. And it was carried on with such unscrupulous rigor that the liberal movement, which in July was an acknowledged success, was soon thereafter checked and finally crushed.

Why was this? I answer, because the war thus inaugurated was not met by the controlling liberal press. We did not strike back at the power that destroyed us. We still went on criticising the civil service and the foreign and domestic policy of the administration, exposed the corruption of the "carpet baggers," of the customs officers and other officials, denounced the policy of hate towards the South, the "Credit Mobilier" scandal, the appointment of Judges to revoke the legal-tender decision, &c But this did not meet the war made on our candidate and party by the money power. We did not show to the people that it was this power, which was now in fact the government dictating, the appointment of its attorneys as judges to construe the law in its favor, and filling Congress and the Executive chair to carry out its will. We did not show that it was the money power, and not Grant, that was candidate against us. Had we impressed this on the public mind we could have rallied our forces and won the day. But we did not attempt to do this. How different was the conduct of Jackson under similar circumstances. When his timid friends remonstrated against his making an issue with the money power, he replied that he would make no terms with it, but would appeal to the people to assert their own dignity and liberty in withstanding its attempt to control the government. Had he quailed he would have met the fate of Mr. Greeley. The only wise and patriotic course was that taken by him, to make the issue openly with the money power, and appeal to the people to maintain their right over the government by sustaining him. Success was far more overwhelming than that now achieved by the money power over its non-combatant opponents.

But the government will yet be redeemed from the banking, railroads, Credit Mobilier and other parasitical interests which were living upon it during the war to absorb its powers and vitality. These parasitical interests form the nucleus of the Radical party, which is in its essence, therefore, a plunder party. Hence, of necessity we shall have four years more of plunder, the further growth of that miraculous individual weath witnessed in the last decade, resulting from the perversion of the government to that purpose, and a corresponding progress in the centralization of all the powers of the government. Reform by such an organization would be suicide. All who may attempt it hereafter, like Schurz, Trumbull and others who have heretofore attempted reform within it, will be summarily hustled out of it.

But the liberal party will soon be consolidated. It is now proclaimed in the *Tribune* that our defeat was wrought by the money power, and the issue between monopoly or despotic rule and the people will hourly become plainer, and those who do not share in the spoliation, however timid they may be, will be driven to cooperate, to preserve their liberties and property.

The instinct of self-government is inextinguishable in our race. It has hitherto put down all attempts to erect irresponsible government here, however cunningly contrived, and that, too, when our people were less intelligent and the press less independent. We have the numbers already. Notwithstanding its vast majority in the electoral college, the administration is sustained only by a minority of the voters. It holds power only through the division of its opponents, comprising three-fifths at least, of the white race. Time will develop the true nature of the contest, and compact the opposition, and so restore popular government.

Yours, truly,
MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

FALKLAND, Montgomery Co., Md., Nov. 8, 1872.

Interesting Insurance Case.

An interesting case growing out of a fire in Somerville has recently been decided by the Massachusetts Supreme Court. A building belonging to the Metallic Compression Casting Company was on fire. The engines were at work putting it out, having their hose stretched across the track of the Fitchiug Railroad Company. A freight train came along and severed the hose, and the building and the contents were burned. The owners sued the railroad company to recover the loss. The principal questions involved in the case was whether the hose was rightfully put across the track, and whether the loss by the fire was not so closely connected with the negligent act of the company as to preclude a recovery by the plaintiffs. The Supreme Court decides that the negligent act of the company was a direct and efficient cause of the loss.

ERIN'S FLAG.

BY FATHER RYAN.

[Father Ryan has written many glorious poems—poems that make the blood leap to heart and cheek—but nothing that we have ever read from his pen thrills us like this:]

Unroll Erin's flag! fling its folds to the breeze!
Let it float o'er the land, let it wave o'er the seas;
Lift it out of the dust—let it wave as of yore.
When its chiefs with their clans stood around it and swore
That never! no!—never, while God gave the life,
And they had an arm and a sword for the strife,
That never! no! never, that Banner would yield
As long as the heart of a Celt was its shield;
While the hand of a Celt had a weapon to wield,
And his last drop of blood was unshed on the field.

Lift it up! wave it high!—'tis as bright as of old!
Not a stain on its Green, not a blot on its gold,
Though the woes and the wrongs of three hundred long years
Have drenched Erin's Sunburst with blood and with tears;
Though the clouds of oppression enshroud in its gloom,
And around it the thunders of tyranny boom.
Look aloft! look aloft! lo! the clouds drifting by,
There's a gleam through the gloom, there's a light in the sky.
'Tis the Sunburst resplendent—far, flashing on high;
Erin's dark night is waning, her day-dawn is nigh!

Lift it up! lift it up! the old Banner of Green:
The blood of its sons has but brightened its sheen.
What!—though she Tyrant has trampled it down,
Are its folds not emblazoned with deeds of renown?
What!—though for ages it droops in the dust,
Shall it droop thus forever? no! no! God is just!
Take it up! take it up! from the tyrant's foul tread,
Lest he tear the Green Flag—we will snatch its last shred,
And beneath it we'll bleed as our forefathers bled,
And we'll vow by the dust in the graves of our dead.

And we'll swear by the blood that the Briton has shed—
And we'll vow by the wreck's which through Erin he spread—
And we'll swear by the thousands who famished, unfed,
Died down in the ditches—wild howling for bread,
And we'll vow by our heroes, whose spirits have fled;
And we'll swear by the bones in each comfortless bed,
That we'll battle the Briton through danger and dread;
That we'll cling to the cause which we glory to wed,
'Till the gleam of our steel and the shock of our lead
Shall prove to the foe that we meant what we said—
That we'll lift up the Green, and we'll bear down the Red.

Lift up the Green Flag! oh! it wants to go home
Full long has its lot been to wander and roam;
It has followed the fate of its sons o'er the world,
But its folds, like their hopes, are not faded nor furled;
Like a weary-winged bird, to the East and the West,
It has flitted and fled—but it never shall rest,
'Till, pluming its pinions, it sweeps o'er the main,
And speeds to the shores of its old home again,
Where its fetterless folds o'er each mountain and plain,
Shall wave with a glory that never shall wane.

Take it up! Take it up? bear it back from afar—
That banner must blaze 'mid the lightning of war;
Lay your hands on its folds, lift your eyes to the sky,
And swear that you'll bear it triumphant or die,—
And shout to the clans scattered far o'er the earth,
To join in the march to the land of their birth;
And whenever the Exiles, 'neath heaven's broad dome,
Have been fated to suffer, to sorrow and roam,
They'll bound on the sea, and away o'er the foam,
They'll march to the music of "Home, sweet Home."

An Episode of the War.

The familiar aphorism that truth is stonger than fiction, receives a verification almost daily. Tiffin is just now deeply interested in the sequel of a war episode, which shows how romances sometimes creep into the events of real life. Early in the war, Tiffin and vicinity had a sort of itinerant Albright preacher named Downey. Upon the outbreak of the war Downey entered the service as captain in one of the Seneca regiments, and when the government decided upon employing negro troops, he became colonel of a colored regiment. During the campaign in Tennessee, his regiment chanced to be encamped upon the estate of Colonel Washington near Nashville. The regiment seems not to have been under the best of discipline, and its black desperadoes were disposed to give free rein to their brutal instincts. They seized Colonel Washington and threatened him with instant death, and also set about destroying the elegant family mansion. Colonel Downey by great exertions, and at the imminent risk of his own life, succeeded in rescuing Colonel Washington from instant death, and in saving the mansion and other property. Colonel Washington felt profoundly grateful at the time for Colonel Downey's brave exertions in his behalf, and promised never to forget them. There the matter rested and the wild scenes with which Downey was surrounded soon drove it out of his mind. He remained at the head of his regiment till the war closed, and then returned to Tiffin and settled down into a quiet domestic life. Not long ago he died, leaving his family in straitened circumstances. Mrs. Downey was obliged to rely on her needle for support. She and her children lived in their humble way with little thought that a great change was soon to be wrought in their condition. Colonel Washington died recently, when it was found that he had willed his property, consisting of ten thousand dollars in bonds and greenbacks, and three hundred acres of improved land situated a mile and a half from Nashville—the whole valued at a hundred thousand dollars at least—to the heirs of Colonel Downey.

How Coffee Was Discovered.

We read a quaint story concerning the discovery of this favorite beverage. Towards the middle of the fifteenth century a poor Arab was traveling in Abyssinnia, and, finding himself weak and weary from fatigue, he stopped near a grove. Then being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree which happened to be covered with dead berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveler discovered that the half burned berries were very fragrant. He collected a number of these, and, on crushing them with a stone, he found that their aroma had increased to a great extent. While wondering at this, he accidentally let fall the substance in a can which contained his scant supply of water. Lo, what a miracle! The almost putrid liquid was instantly purified. He brought it to his lips; it was fresh, agreeable, and in a moment after the traveler had so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and having arrived at Arden, in Arabia, he informed the mufti of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering for years, from the influence of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his own vigor, that in gratitude to the tree he called it cahuah, which in Arabic signifies force. And that is the way in which coffee was discovered.

The Moral of Marbles.

On a recent Sunday a worthy father of a numerous family was taking one of his little ones, a child of seven years to church. On the way, the little fellow met a playmate, and stopped to play marbles. A quarter of an hour after, his father saw him coming to him bathed in tears.

"What is the matter?" he asked.

"Papa, I have lost all my marbles."

"Of course, God punishes you for not going to church."

"But, papa, neither did Joseph go—and he has won!"

OPIUM VICTIMS.

Opium-Smoking in London.

The Lancet says: "Readers of 'Edwin Drood' will remember the description of the opium-smoker as he is found at the East End. The steady influx of the Chinese into that quarter has multiplied the victims to the vice and the houses in which they are accommodated. These latter are of a very low character, and are mostly kept by Chinese, to whose countrymen opium-smoking represents the indulgence which spirit-drinking does to the British seaman. The drug as it is inhaled is an aqueous extract made by first dissolving the crude opium in water, and steaming, then carefully boiling. Impurities, like the fragments of leaves, sticks, &c., are skimmed off till it has the consistency and appearance of tar. The prepared opium represents about twice its own weight of the crude. It is retailed to the smokers, who keep it in small boxes made of buffalo's horn. The smoker puts some opium, about the size of a pea, into the bowl of his pipe, which is of earthenware, and, having lighted it at an ajacent lamp, reclines on his side and inhales it in two or three whiffs, retaining it in his lungs as long as possible. So employed may be seen at any time in certain houses in the neighborhood of Ratcliffe-high way, scores of Chinese and Lascars, whose sallow, corpse-like complexions, bleared eyes, and relaxed look, indicate the effects of their indulgence. The amount these smokers consume is sometimes suprising. Many of them use a quarter of ounce daily; some, it is said, as much as one ounce. They rapidly get decrepit in body and mind, and die of starvation and rags, nobody knows exactly how. For all this, the vice is greatly on the increase in China, and among the Chinese settlers in every quarter of the globe."

Probable Execution of Four Siamese Princesses.

(From the India Statesman.)

There are rumors that three or four princesses of Siam and two servants have been accused of stealing gold chains, diamonds, and other precious stones. The gold chains, diamonds and other precious stones that were attached to the King's sword had been taken away, and imitation stones had replaced them. Those depredations, it is rumored, were made during the late reign, but have only recently been discovered. Some say those accused of the theft have received ninety lashes each. The servants are to be executed and the princesses disposed of as the law provides for persons of their rank, if found really guilty of the theft. Others say the ladies of rank who are implicated are being tried, and it is not yet known what their punishment will be. If there is any basis for the rumors, and the princesses should be implicated and found guilty, their sentences will doubtless be death. The execution of princes and princesses would be at some prominent temple. They would be bound and fastened in a bag, a block of chanwood of triangular shape would be placed on the ground, and the fastened body turned face downwards so as to bring the neck below the chin on the triangular block. At a given signal, the first executioner, after raising his chanwood cudgel, would strike the fatal blow on the back of the neck, and the three other executioners, similarly armed, would continue their blows upon the body until it entirely ceased to quiver. The bag containing the body would then be weighted and thrown into the river. This, it is stated, is the way in which his Royal Highness Kroma Luang Rak Konnaset was executed in 1849.

The Champagne Crop.

It will be held to be dismal news by many who think they are in the habit of drinking champagne, that an authority likely to be trustworthy sends lugubrious tidings from Chalons about the crop. This writer describes the harvest as scarcely a third of the average yield, adding, "and this, too, after a couple of years equally bad."

A result of this grievous state of affairs is that wine is sent out when only a year old, whereas it used to be kept till three four and five years, and, of course, suffers accordingly in quality. The demand is enormously in excess of the supply, notwithstanding that within the twelve months eight millions of bottles have left Epernay. The present harvest is all bespoken, and there is consequently reason why our local manufacturers of *soi-disant* Clicquot should make preparation for an active and profitable season, knowing, as they so well do, that, as one of the fraternity expressed it, "anything that pops," has a well-wired cork and a gold-embossed label, does just as well with many of their connoisseur customers as though it had crossed the Atlantic.

In one district along the banks of the Marne where until lately they only raised a cheap red wine, the failure of white wines, and the increased demand for them during the past three years, has induced the proprietors to change the color of their vintage, and the result has been enormously remunerative.

Who Pays the Fiddler?

An ambitious youth in Charleston, Mass., who has little money of his own, but a wealthy father, recently conceived the brilliant idea of giving a grand party, at which all the notables of the country should be present. He accordingly sent notes of invitation to distinguished men in all the States of the Union, including President Grant, Secretary Boutwell, Charles Francis Adams and Horace Greeley, also enclosing his own photograph. His orders for hall decorations were liberal, amounting to $12,000, flowers alone to the amount of $5,000 being included. The owner of the hall refused to allow the use of the hall without receiving $300 in advance; the young man's father refused to furnish the money, and the magnificent party fell through. The old gentleman, however, has to spend a few hundreds in telegraphing the invited guests not to come, instead of several thousands for dancing.

A Chill Cure.

A new cure for ague is given in a Terre Haute (Indiana) paper. The writer says to those afflicted with ague, crawl down stairs head foremost. Laugh at the idea, if you please, but do your crawling first; you can then afford to laugh. Just as the chill is coming on, start at the top of a long flight of stairs, and crawl down on your hands and feet, head foremost. You never did harder work in your life, and when you arrive at the bottom, instead of shaking, you will find yourself puffing, red in the face, and prespiring freely, from the strong exertions made in the effort to support yourself. Try it. It won't cost you near as much as quinine or patent medicines, and if it fails it will only do what they do every day.

JEMIMA JACKSON.

A gust of wind blew sharp and stout,
She was alone without a fellah,
I saw her tack and veer about
And struggle with an umbrella.

It eddied 'round those knobby charms,
(I saw her feet, I'm only human,)
I rushed and caught her in my arms—
Delicious waif! that breezy woman.

"Oh! thank you, sir, for this relief,
I thought I was about to blow up."
Said, I "That umbrella reef,
Or Miss, or Madam, all will go up."

She did it, as I saw the name,
"Jemima Jackson" on the lining,
Date, eighteen thirty, which the same
Would make her forty and declining.

I read her age as in a book,
Although her ways were frank and open;
As home I saw her through the gale
She clattered and was loosely spoken.

Said I, "What are you snuffing for?"
Said she, "There's something burning stranger."
And then I thought of my cigar
I dropped when snatching her from danger.

Then peering round in anxious thought
I quickly saw the art of man were
Mockery, since the flames had caught
The new department of her panier.

I worked and shouted out of breath,
And jerked away her loose adjustables,
But wind and fire are strong as death
When on the rampage in combustibles.

So up Jemima Jackson went,
A prey to fashion and to folly;
No insurance—no not a cent—
Which makes it rather melancholy.

—*The Capital.*

DRESDEN.

Something About the Saxon Capital.

Dresden is not merely a centre of art, it is the one eminently respectable city of of Germany, the headquarters of Anglo-Americanism. A correspondent says: In the principal streets nearly nearly every other shop displays a sign with the well-known announcement, "English spoken." The number of permanent English and American residents is immense. The causes that have given Dresden this prominence are various. It was, or used to be, a very cheap city. Then it has a delightful location and a healthy climate. The schools are also good, and there are facilities for studying art and music. Berlin and Vienna are too Babylonish in their character; in Munich and Stuttgart the German is undesirable, and the other cities are too provincial. Besides, like begets like. Dresden, having once become a family town, so to speak, it exerts a greater and greater attraction upon families. I have seen enough of the place to know that any one provided with a good letter or two of recommendation can very soon obtain *entree* into very delightful circles—such circles as one would expect to meet at home.

Dresden was formerly a cheap city. In comparison with Berlin or Vienna, it may be said to remain cheap. But it is well to say, once for all, to the good people at home, that all Germany is undergoing a change. The dear, delightful days from 1820 to 1860, when living in Germany was a trifle, are rapidly coming to an end. Everywhere, even in second and third-rate towns, the traveler hears the same story about *Wohnungsnoth*—scarcity of dwellings. The fact is, that Germany is just now bursting its shell and coming out a full-blown butterfly. "The price of national glory," said Sidney Smith, "is taxes," and taxes always mean high rents and high cost of living. Then the immense sums of indemnification that are pouring into Germany have set the speculators wild. Everybody has money, but nobody has enough. Everywhere stock companies are springing up and improvement loans projected. But this is not all. There is a real scarcity of dwellings. The Germans are, in their own land at least, not quick to catch the signs of the times. For years the population has been steadily on the increase, and yet no one, as a general thing, seemed to think that more houses might be needed. Suddenly, all at once, Berlin finds itself a great city, the political centre of Germany, the goal for hundreds of thousands of gentry and adventurers. The pressure becomes enormous, until the city fairly breaks down under it, and whole families and districts camp out in huts. Of course, the impulse is given to all the rest of North Germany, and landlords and landladies talk very knowingly about *Wohnungsnoth*, and the peasants raise the price of butter, and the shoemakers have their word about dear leather, and the restaurant keepers theirs about dear provisions. Still to one accustomed to American prices, Germany remains a cheap country. For a young man, at least, the increased expense of living would not be very perceptible. For families, however, I suspect that the change is more serious. House rents are rising all the while, and the building does not keep pace with the demand. To the American contractor nothing seems easier than to put up a row of houses at a moment's notice. But in Germany the matter is far more serious. The discussion of the plans generally occupies a year, more or less. Then the city authorities must be consulted. And then the workmen are not apt to hurt themselves by over exertion. Any one who has watched a German mason laying brick, and counted the number of times in an hour he stops to light his pipe and deliberate knows what I mean.

Dresden is, upon the whole, the pleasantest city in North Germany for a brief stay. The quality of travelers that one meets in the chief hotels is far above the average, and it is not hard to make agreeable acquaintances. As to sight-seeing, one can do as much or as little as he chooses. My advice would be, to strike a happy mean—to visit the principal places, and then revisit the objects that are most attractive, instead of trying to see every picture and every engraving and every statue. There is always entertainment enough for the evenings in the shape of opera, theatre, and concert in the large garden; and whatever one gets in Dresden is nearly always good.

Atmospheric Influences on Lunacy.

A very interesting paper on the meteorological facts of insanity appears in connection with the recent annual report of the Brighton (Eng.) Lunatic Asylum. According to this report there is very little difference to be discovered in patients' fits between the average number for those days on which the moon's changes occur and for the days composing the rest of the month, and what little difference there is is in the favor of the days on which no change occurs. An examination, however, of more than 200 accessions of fits showed that, with five exceptions, they were preceded or accompanied by considerable alteration in atmospheric pressure or solar radiation, or both. The legitimate inference, therefore, after all, is that it is not the moon which directly affects the epileptic patients, but the change of weather; and that it is the coincidence which not frequently occurs of a change of weather with a change of moon which has led the popular mind into the notion of the moon affecting both the weather and the epileptics.

Good Society.

A lady correspondent of the Boston Post writes from Washington, D. C.:

And yet there is nothing more tame and utterly inane, destitute of all human interest, than "good society." Look at good society at the fashionable watering places and see how nominally in the pursuit of pleasure it scorns the object in view. It is too aristocratic to dance, to laugh, to talk with admiration. It drives, it dresses, it eats, it watches others dancing or enjoying themselves, and despises them for being capable of under bred excitement. Of all people in the world these immensely rich members of good society are the most to be pitied. They have no human interest whatever. The moderately rich have one object in life, to wit: The desire to appear richer than they are; but those who have plenty have nothing to do but to take care of their diamonds, and laces. And what a care these especially the first, become to their owners. They must be eternally kept about the person. An owner of diamonds to the amount of thousands never dares trust them off her person. If not worn outwardly, the twenty thousand dollar necklace is beneath the waist of the dress, its cutting and setting goading the flesh, a perpetual reminder that "I, the representative of a fortune, am here, wherefore cease to feel my pricks if you dare." The bracelets, when they must not be shown, are clasped on the arms under the sleeves, and the brooches, pendants, rings, and head ornaments are in a muslin bag depending from the waist. It is a heavy care, is it not?

Where on earth has our literary sister been? In what part of creation do the ladies of "good society" so care for the jewelry as to carry it concealed about their persons? Either somebody has humbugged her or she has gone where she ought not to have gone.—[Ex.

The Land of Moab.

A thorough exploration has been made of the land of Moab by expeditions under the command of Dr. Guisberg and Rev. Dr. Sristram. These gentlemen have brought back interesting results. Their researches included the ruins of Petra and Kerak, the identification of bible names by means of a translation of them from Arabic into Hebrew, and a general topographical survey, with botanical and geological observations. They traversed the country, hitherto almost unexplored, east and west of the direct line between Heshbon and Petra. Names now scattered at random over the map of Moab were identified and fixed; others were erased, and still others added. Many unknown ruins were encountered. The Pilgrim road, from Damascus to Mecca, was found and correctly located. The most striking object discovered was the ruins of a magnificent palace on the borders of the desert, southeast of Heshbon. A quadrangle of freestone encloses a palace of brick; the quadrangle measures one hundred and seventy yards on every side, and is furnished with semi circular bastions. On either side of the only entrance is a facade of carved word, one hundred and eighty feet in length and seventeen feet in height. Animals, birds, flowers, fruit, and even men, are chiselled with great thoroughness of work delicacy of touch, and the whole is in a marvellous state of preservation. The vaulted roofs of eight of the chambers of the palace yet remain. It is conjectured that this palace was built by the Persian conqueror, Chosroes, in the sixth century.

How to Pick a Good Canary.

In selecting canaries a few instructions may be found useful as well as profitable. The mealy and the yellow are the two varieties most prized, as they possess the greatest excellence of song, together with the greatest beauty of color. As relates to song, those birds are most valuable that have not only their own notes, but also imitate the notes of the linnet, nightingale and woodlark. The musical birds are mottled or mealy in color, the bright yellow colored birds being less strong and hardy in the feathers, but are often chosen on account of their beautiful color. Care should be taken to select canaries that are about a year old, which a person acquainted with the species can tell by the legs and feet. The legs and feet of the young birds appear smooth and glossy, with the toe-nails rather short; the old birds have their scales rusty and rough the toe-nails long, and the feet somewhat worn. A year old bird, well taken care of, will sing until it reaches the age of eight or ten years. It is much better to purchase a male than a female bird, as the latter hardly sing at all. The male has a short, stout bill, wide between the eyes, with a full round head, while the female is more slender. The long-breed canaries, bred for style and shape, originally imported from Germany, were very much sought after a number of years ago, but they prove to be very poor singers and very weak birds. They are valuable, selling as high as one hundred dollars a pair. Their beauty consisted in being long and slender, of a curved form, with a long tail, hanging below the perch, high shoulders, a rough back, and a posture that the belles of the present day imitate in the Grecian bend.

The Losses of the Chicago and Boston Fire Compared.

The Boston Advertsier says:

Our estimate sets the entire loss at eighty millions of dollars—a prodigious destruction in itself, but by no means to inflict a crushing blow upon the prosperity of Boston. All the old boot and shoe manufacturing and commission firms are solvent, and even strong, as before the fire, and, by their solvency, will preserve to Boston unimpaired the very valuable line of business. Very many of the jobbing firms, also, in the some line came out of the fire with large losses, it is true, but able to meet all their engagements and to continue their business. The same may be said in general terms of the large manufacturers and dealers in clothing. Their stocks in hand are consumed, but their surplus of assets in bills and accounts receivable, together with what insurance they will be able to recover, will save them. That there will be failures in several of the leading lines of business is probable; but in the case of many firms, we believe, it will be found that after a suspension of payments until they can ascertain how much of their insurance can be realized, they will resume payments and go on as before. In the magnitude of its destructiveness the Boston conflagration of 1872 is second in rank among all the fires which have occurred in the United States, that of Chicago of course standing at the head of the list. By the last-named most terrible event some 17,000 buildings, covering an area of 2,124 acres, were consumed; but the difference in the comparative value of the buildings and goods destroyed there and here may be inferred from the fact that the total actual loss by the Chicago fire was $196,000,000, the amount assigned to buildings being $53,000,000, and to merchandise and personal effects $143,000,000. The destruction by our fire, covered less than a thirtieth of the space, was therefore by value very nearly one-half that of the great Chicago calamity.

THE FIRST FROST.

The birch hath shed her purple leaves, the oak his crown of red;
The elm her russet robe hath doffed, her boughs are bare and dead—
Dead to our eyes until they wear the tender green of spring,
And bud again, when through the wood the thrushe's love-notes ring.

The old pine dons his winter coat of dark and shining green;
The holly, too, is clothed anew with bright and glossy sheen;
And on their boughs the silver rime hangs feathery crystals rare,
That glow and gleam like orient gems set in the frosty air.

The hoar-frost lies upon the grass and tints the blackthorn hedge,
Its white snow-tips the bending reeds and lingers on the sedge;
The robin's pipe rings from the ash with trillings shrill and clear,
As in sweet mellow notes he chants the requiem of the year.

The earth is bound in iron bonds, her bosom hard and cold—
That bosom in whose warm depths lie rich veins of summer gold;
There shall her treasure rest awhile, till forth the snowdrops peep,
And, like a giant, all refreshed, she wakes from winter sleep.

BOSTON.

Humorous Incidents of the Fire.

The fire was prolific in amusing incidents, even during its moments of supremest horror, and the ludicrous went cheek by jowl with the serious to a far greater extent than it is possible to conceive by those who kept aloof from the scene. Not the least laughable of the incidents to which we allude was that in which a middle-aged lady played important parts. She was somewhat on the shady side of forty, tall, thin and bony of aspect. Her sandy hair was screwed up into numberless rigid curls on either side of her face, and a crunched bonnet fluttered defiantly down her back and was only prevented from falling off by the ribbons by which it was tied round her neck. Her rusty black dress had been evidently hurried on at a moment's warning, as it was buttoned and hooked in a style of labyrynthine perplexity. She pushed her way through the excited crowds while the fire was raging at its highest, wringing her hands and shrieking frantically for "Clara," who implored, wept, stormed and moaned for "Clara," enlisting everybody's sympathy. "Will nobody put out a hand to save the poor thing?" she implored in almost frantic accents. "Oh, dear; oh, dear! My little darling will be burnt to death!" Even the most hardened felt for the agony that seemed to be urging the poor woman to madness.

FIREMEN STOPPED THEIR WORK

to ask her where her "Clara" was, and several crowded about her with proffers of assistance if she would only be explicit. But not a coherent explanation could be gained from her. She continued to wring her hands and to moan, "Clara, Clara; my poor Clara." In the meantime a thrill of terror went through the multitude at the idea that some human creature was in deadly peril of burning to death, and no intelligence of her whereabouts was to be gained from the half-demented woman before them, who rocked to and fro sobbing and refusing to be comforted. Presently, with a wild shriek of joy, she darted forward shouting "Clara! Clara!" and stooped down. Crouching in the corner was a large white cat, with singed fur, who, with curved back and swollen tail, stood hissing and spitting with fearful energy. As the old lady stopped to pick her darling up, the ungrateful cat flew at her, leaving the marks of her claws on her face, and darted off in mad terror amid the jeers, laughter and hooting of the crowd, her frantic mistress darting after her with the bonnet flying ensign downward like a signal of distress.

ANOTHER AMUSING DIVERSION

was created by a tall, well-knit and rather rugged specimen of humanity, who stood gazing at the fire with the deepest interest. Every now and then he would take a vigorous bite at a large hunk of tobbaco and chew with an energy that knew no flagging, but without taking his eyes from the fire which appeared to fascinate him. As the flames made headway he moved uneasily, shifted his weight from one foot to the other, and chewed with renewed animation. Each new building that fell a prey to the fire seemed to cause him to experience the most poignant despair. His glance was not so strongly marked by sympathy as by anxiety. His sallow jaws seemed to elongate with every fresh building that went down. His dress and appearance did not betoken a man who had any enormous amount of property at stake there, and the general impression among those who observed him was that his alarm was caused by a prospect of losing his situation. Presently, when the flames seemed as though they would engulph the whole city, he turned his pale face from the flames, and addressing a party by his side, exclaimed with no less pride than disgust: "Pshe! It can't be done. The place ain't big enough! The Chicago fire knocked this all to splinters. Yes it did, I tell you. I was born there, and I ought to know. I tell you, sir, Chicago is bound to be ahead on this fire yet," and he walked away, his face glowing with patriotic fervor and an expression of the most unbounded contempt overspreading his countenance for the miserable failure that was certain to attend all envious attempts of Boston to rival Chicago in the matter of fires.

THE NUMBER OF TIPSY MEN

who were to be seen in the neighborhood of the fire baffles computation. They sprung up without warning in all directions, tumbling into the mud, stepping into mud-holes, tripping over obstructions of every description, and picking themselves up again with that sudden indifference to pain any inconvenience that is so characteristic of the enthusiastic devotee at the shrine of Bacchus. One of these had a large bundle, wrapped in a white sheet, which he was dragging after him through the mud and mire, and which had the effect of steading him to some extent, and prevented him from falling. How many people he swept off their feet as he pulled his load after him will never now be known. His progress was suddenly brought to a stand-still by a policeman, who seized him and began to question him regarding the right by which he kept company with the bundle, but the only reply elicited was a stupid stare from a pair of lack-lustre eyes, a hiccough, and the exclamation: "Aive-ri, missur! Big fire down 'ere. Wha'll yer take?" No shaking, hustling or remonstrance could win any other answer from him. At length the policeman began to drag him away, bundle and all, when the tipsy idiot loosened his hold on the bundle and said: "look-a-here, missur policeman; if yer goin' to take me up, yer mayzwell carry mer bunnel, too. I'm willin.' Mine's whiskey; wass yourn?" And the last seen of the pair was the policeman dragging the bundle with one hand and with the other grasping his prisoner's collar, causing the worthy to perform a series of gyrations in which he got over a great deal of ground without finding it necessary to take very short steps.

ONE WOMAN, FRANTIC WITH TERROR,

was seen rushing down Devonshire st., with a cheap but large looking-glass in her arms, with which was cracked in all directions with great gaps where pieces of glass had fallen out. Her face was as full of stony terror as if she had gazed upon the head of Medusa. Every now and then she looked backward over her shoulder, and the sight that met her view seemed to fill her with an additional fear, for she flew along rather than ran. Suddenly she tripped and fell squarely on the pavement, with the looking-glass under her. It was crushed into splinters, but she, unheeding, regained her feet, and, seizing the fragments of the frame, hugged them to her heart, and sped on her frantic course, like an arrow shot from a bow.

MANY FUNNY SCENES

occurred at the barriers where the soldiers were stationed to keep off the crowd. At one of these a man, with a good-humored expression of countenance, but evidently a working man, attempted to pass, when a sentinel challenged him rather roughly, and refused him admission. He gazed at the soldier, who was a mere boy, and exclaimed: "Say, sonny, who did yez do white-washing for before your mother bought you that sojer coat?" At another barrier, a rather well-dressed gentleman attempted to pass, and the sentinel demurred. The former entreated, but the soldier was inexorable in his sense of duty. "No, sir," he exclaimed, "You could not pass here without an order, even if you were President of the United States." The gentleman gazed at him for a moment, with mock admiration, and replied. "Come to my arms; I would rather lose twenty cherry trees than have one of Napoleon's old guard tell a lie." Another person, when he presented himself, was saluted with the stereotyped exclamation: 'You cannot pass." He drew a piece of paper out of his pocket, and, showing it to the sentinel, retorted; "I guess I'll not only pass, but go it alone;" and, as he went inside the lines on the strength of an order from the Chief of Police, he winked, at the sentinel and said: "Euchred, pard."

Some of the signs erected in the ruined district are remarkably funny, and show the good nature and philosophy that prevails to so large an extent in Boston, and which is so distinctive a feature of our national character. One sign reads; "Removed for repairs;" another, "Gone up;" another, "Great sacrifices here;" another, "Closed during the heated term;" another, "Out of evil cometh goods;" another, "A burning shame," and so on to infinity.

VARIETIES.

NEW JERSEY is a great State for conversions. Just now she is converting her cranberries into whisky.

A VAGABOND FACTORY—A household where boys grow up in idleness, and depend upon their father for support.

A GENTLEMAN in a Boston horse-car was heard to remark that he knew upwards of fifty Americans who had tartars for wives.

AN inventor has supplied a long-felt want by inventing a gate hinge strong enough to support two lovers suspended by the arm-pits.

A MISSOURI farmer attempted to smoke out a rabbit and burned up half a mile of fence and over a hundred apple trees. He caught the rabbit.

A KANSAS court has decided that when a white man marries a squaw after the Indian fashion, the same is legal and binding upon the husband.

A LADY asked a gentlemen who was suffering from influenza, "My dear, sir, what do you use for your cold? "Five handkerchiefs a day, madam."

AN Irish editor says that: "In the absence of both editors, the publishers have succeeded in securing the services of a *gentleman* to edit the paper this week."

NEW YORK is to have a "finger-nail artist," from Paris, and there is considerable speculation as to what his office can be. He is probably a presti-"digit"-ateur.

AN English traveler says: "Put an American baby six months old on its feet and it will immediately say, 'Mr. Chairman,' and call the next cradle to order."

"THE whole thing has gone to the devil," said a gentleman of some unfortunate speculation. "Never mind, you'll get it back when you die," remarked a friend.

THE Very Rev. John Hayden, visitor of the congregation of the Priests of the Mission, or Lazarists in the United States, died last Saturday morning at Cape Girardeau.

A BACHELOR editor says his "brilliant ideas are like his shirt buttons—they are always off when he is in a hurry." That is because he treats them as he does his buttons—he don't husband them.

AN old toper being asked one day why he persisted in drinking, replied, "Dry makes me drink, drink makes me drunk, and drunk makes me dry again." The explanation was considered sufficient.

AN honest and industrious man in Indiana, who was doing well exhibiting himself as a living skeleton, has commenced to grow fat, and has now got to learn another trade or starve. Thus fortune jilts her followers, and crushes humble ambition.

A SOUTH street inebriate whipped his wife, Saturday morning, and came home drunk Saturday night. His wife having no coals of fire to heap upon his head, poured his ear full of pepper sauce. He appeared to be just as well satisfied.—[Danbury News.

IN Baltimore county the horse disease has become the donkey disease, and has proved exceedingly fatal to the long-eared stock. Several masters and misses have lost their donkey pets, and five or six pairs of long ears have drooped before the disease. The casualties mentioned occurred in the ninth district. [Balt. Sun.

THE presents to the people of the city from W. W. Corcoran, the wealthiest Washingtonian, exceed $3,000,000. They are vested in a widows' asylum and an art-gallery, munificently endowed with valuable real estate. The widows' home is already inhabited; the art-gallery will be thrown open this winter, and Mr. Corcoran's private collection added to the new purchases. It comprises statuary by Hiram Powers, Galt and Larkin Meade, and landscapes of the Potomac, Hudson, and White mountains. Mr. Corcoran's private collection is exceeded by that of J. C. McGuire, a rich citizen of Washington, who possesses, amongst many things, Ward's "Indian Hunter;" busts and statuettes by Ball and Rhinehart; a head of Washington, from life, by Eckstein; and a bust of Madison by Cerachi, of the date of 1792. McGuires's pictures comprise several hundred original drawings, covering fifty years of American design; oil portraits by Elliott (three), Stearns and Thornton; and landscapes of the largest class by Cole, Durand, Moran, Huntington. Lang, Paul Weber, and Lindisbeckes; the latter supplies a portrait dancing-group of seventeen Indians, life-size. G. W. Briggs of Washington, has an expensive gallery, by Beard, E. Johnson, Kellogg, Leutze, Gilber, Stuart and others. Franklin Philp has a rich collection of large English water-colors.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYE
W. S. LARE..... E. A. MYER

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood St., Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1872

FRED. DOUGLASS truly says that GRANT would have been beaten without the negroes, therefore the negro element must be recognized and regarded. FRED. is no fool on this question.

IT is now given out that Secretary FISH and BOUTWELL are the only members of the present cabinet wh oare to retire. The former is booked for the mission to England and the letter a seat in the U. S. Senate.

MISSOURI is the banner Democratic State this year. She not only gives GREELEY his largest majority, but elects a larger number of Democratic members of Congress than any other State. The returns from all but two counties in the State give GREELEY 134,785 and GRANT 109,145, being a majority for GREELEY of 25,640.

THE administration takes good care of "GRANT's own," the N. Y. *Times*. Saturday's issue contains an advertisement of mail lettings which occupies twelve columns, and that is only the first installment. The organs here are fighting over this little plum, and it will go hard with some of them if they miss getting it.

HON. HENRY L. DAWES, ex-Senator MORGAN, HENRY CLEWS and JOHN B. HENDERSON are all spoken of as successor to BOUTWELL should the latter succeed in making the vacant Massachusetts senatorial seat. It is safe to say there will be forty other applicants should the present Secretary retire.

"IT is said that dead horses are thrown into the river at Pittsburgh, and come floating down past Cincinnati, infecting the water all the way.—*Cin. Enquirer*.

Quite likely. And we suppose that those thrown into the Ohio at Cincinnati infect the water all the way down to Louisville. It don't make much difference at that point however, as the people don't take water in theirs.

RETURNS from Illinois like several other States show that General GRANT is not so popular as when he ran in 1868. In the recent election he received just 9,378 votes less, notwithstanding he received the negro vote which he did not get in '68. The official figures, when all in from the various States, will furnish food for reflection, especially for the President's most enthusiastic admirers.

THE *Gazette* attempts to explain why GRANT's vote in Pennsylvania is less than HARTRANFT's and says "that there were several thousand Democratic votes polled in behalf of General GRANT."

The organ had better quit at once and forever on that subject, or what is to become of its boast of GRANT's immense popularity among the loyal Republicans of Pennsylvania when it admits that his vote, which is considerable less than given to the Republican candidates on the State ticket, was made up by several thousand Democratic votes?

AN evening paper assumes that soldiers were "used" in Boston as they were at Chicago after the fire, and sneers at all who objected to SHERIDAN's military rule in the latter city. Now, as we understand the matter, the troops in Boston were the State militia, performing police duty under the laws of Massachusetts, and in entire accord with the State authorities, if not by their express order; while the troops at Chicago were U. S. soldiers under the command of SHERIDAN, acting as if martial law prevailed, and against the express wishes of the Governor of Illinois. If our cotemporary can see no difference in the two cases, we would not give much for its perspicacity.

CENTENNIAL STOCK.

A tabular exhibit of the population of each of the counties in the State, with their quota of stock is published by the Centennial Commissioners, which has been apportioned according to the act of Congress of June 1, 1872, on the basis of population, and amounts to 91,341 shares, at ten dollars per share, calling for $913,410, the population of the State being 3,521,951. It is provided by the act of Congress that, at the close of the exhibition, all the property is to be converted into cash, and, after payment of liabilities, the net assets are to be divided among the stockholders.

The quota of Allegheny county is 6800 shares making $68,000, based upon a population of 262,204. That of Philadelphia is about three times as much. Poetic appeals are made to subscribe this sum, which we have no doubt will be effective in Philadelphia, but considering the State of the money marke will not amount to much in the rest o the State, at least for the present. We hope there is sufficient pride among Pennsylvanians to take the stock allotted to her, which will have to be considered a free gift, for it is not likely any return will ever be made to subscribers. No promises are held out as an investment for dividends and grumbling will not be in order.

BUILDINGS.

The great fires in Chicago and in Boston, to say nothing of those in New York and in Pittsburgh, one would naturally imagine would tend to direct builders to consider the necessity of erecting more substantial structures. Certainly it comes within the wit of man to guard against such destructive conflagrations as we have been so frequently visited with in this country. One great difficulty in the way is the rage for improvement, as it is called; the miserable notion of continued progress, which induces the building of business houses as well as dwellings, with the idea that they must necessarily be torn down to make way for something better within fifteen or twenty years at the very farthest.

The rage for change which does not regard as sacred even the houses erected for the worship of GOD, nor the burial places of our fathers; which hurries us so, that people begin to get ready to leave a railway car before it has come within a mile of the station, all has a tendency to have every thing done in a hurry. Work, work, work, is the motto especially in our cities, so that men scarce take time to masticate their food. Business houses are *run up* (not built) in thirty days. Of course they are slighted in the work in every way. The mortar don't bind, and the walls are so thin, that it is frequently necessary to prop them during the process of erection. The flues are carelessly built and the wood work is often brought so close to them, that this in connection with the imperfection of the flues themselves, produces immense loss.

It will become necessary to provide by law for the thickness of walls, and if any office could by possibility be filled by a competent man irrespective of his politics, a Building Inspector whose duty it should be to examine all buildings before they were occupied, and condemn them if deficient in any particular, would be a useful addition to the present innumerable corps of office holders.

This is a subject well worthy the attention of practical men. There was a time, before everybody had as yet got into that maelstrom of hurry scurry which is the great evil of the day, when men did build substantial houses, and when fires never extended beyond the building in which they originated. But in those days we had more solidity and much less *filagree* work in houses as well as in men, than we have now.

SENATOR THURMAN, of Ohio, is to-day one of, if not the foremost and safest leaders of the Democracy in the country. In the recent gathering in Columbus, where Liberal and Democrat met to exchange views on the situation, the Senator read an address, in which the following occurs:

"Free, independent thought is of the very essence of Democracy and true Republicanism. It created the Democratic party in the beginning; it has maintained it ever since. It gave rise to

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN ELEMENT

of to-day, and to it we must look to for accessions in the future. What is needed, then, is not crimination and recrimination, but the opposite. Three and a quarter millions of electors have protested by their votes against Radical misrule, under which the country has suffered, and which threatens to overthrow the very foundation of the government. The reasons for their protest are as potent to-day as they were when they cast their votes. By every consideration of consistency and just principle these men are bound to continue to act together. The necessity for reform is likely to increase instead of diminish.

THE ADVOCATES OF CENTRALIZATION

are likely to become more audacious than ever in their attacks upon local self-government. Exactions of combined wealth and corrupt use of money in elections are likely to become established usages if not speedily rebuked. It is no time, therefore, for any lover of free institutions, of purity in elections and government, and equal laws to relax his efforts; nor is it intelligent or wise or manly to despair of success."

Pending the discussion, which took unrestrained range, an eccentric Liberal Republican made a violent speech, calling the Democratic party a putrid corpse, and attributing the late defeat to the stench attaching to the name Democrat. This brought Senator Thurman to his feet. He said, "It may one day be left to others to bury the Democratic party and write its epitaph, but, God helping me, I will take no part in its funeral ceremonies." He said the change of name was absurd; that while it was true that

A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME

would smell as sweet, 'twas also true that the Democratic party would smell as vile with another name, if 'twas already putrid. It might be true that parties, like men, were doomed to die, but his hand should never help the death of the Democratic party. He said the Democrats had been unsuccessful in their new departures and they were done with them.

This may or may not be true. Parties have sometimes adopted names and at other times they have been given them. The principles of the Democratic party will always survive, for they are founded upon truth; and will be eternal; its organization might adopt the name of Liberal to-morrow without diminishing its power or weakening its vitality. No Democrat would feel that he made any surrender of an essential principle in being called a Liberal, any more than when denominated a Conservative, Democratic Republican, Democratic Reform, Copperhead or Loco foco. JEFFERSON admitted the necessity for frequent changes in the Constitution, that it might be adopted to the wants of a people, developing power in the political and material order with such marvelous and exceptional rapidity. We are confronted with issues at this hour never dreamed of in the philosophy of JEFFERSON, not affecting the principles of government, but requiring a different mode of treatment. The change of name will not answer any good purpose, unless accompanied with good works. What is wanted is organization in every school district and township—we have lost the substance whilst struggling to retain the shadow of a name.

PROPHECIES.

Our neighbor of the *Gazette* is evidently disposed to try his hand at political prophecy, and his first effort in that direction has the true indication of the Delphian oracle, as it may be hereafter construed to suit either horn of the Gubernatorial dilemma; and the prophet most vigorously excludes the conclusion that—to quote his own classical expression—he "is counting his chickens before they are hatched,"—but affirms that he is merely indicating to the impeccable HARTRANFT some of the elements of a successful Administration; and then judging from a knowledge of his character—which by-the-by may be said to be pretty well known—as to the probabilities of his realising them.

The suggestion that the office itself should be above suspicion (*inuendo*, it is subject to that quality of mind just now,) in regard to probity and honesty s very fair, but might have been so expressed as not to contain a back-handed blow at poor GEARY, albeit his sun is now low in the West. The idea that HARTRANFT was impeded in his work as Auditor General is unkind toward GEARY, as is also the remark that the new Governor proposes to infuse life and energy into the departments.

It does occur that it was entirely unnecessary to suggest that the new Governor give attention to the finances of the State, unless indeed the attention of the Governor should mean something different from the attention given in that direction by the same individual as Auditor General; for we question whether even one half of those who voted for him would really be pleased to have a continuation of the financial feats of the Auditor General's office displayed during a few years past.

One view of the future appears to have been shut out from the prophetic vision of our amiable neighbor, but it is one which must occur not only to Gen. HARTRANFT but to all rising politicians of the party, as well. In despite of the most glaring improprieties in the office of Auditor General; in despite of the most serious charges against his integrity as a public officer, well established, some of them, under his own hand; and notwithstanding those charges were believed to be true by—not only thousands of those who voted against him, but by thonsands also who voted for him—he has been placed at the head of the State. Will it not be entirely proper for him to regard the voters of the State as having set the seal of their approbation, upon the mode and manner in which his official duties had been performed prior to the 8th of October last. When, acting up to that idea, he brings himself within the reach of the Democratic lash, will it not be the duty of the *Gazette*—acting upon its own precedent, to deny the truth of the charges, and will it not be in order for respectable citizens to certify in his behalf, and will not the party leaders again stuff the ballot boxes and the rank and file vote early and often for his re-election—not because they have the slighest confidence in their candidate, but for fear, if he should be defeated something else should happen.

It is idle to prophecy; it is vain to hope. You cannot gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles, nor can you have an honest administration from a dishonest politician. We are among those who expect nothing good from the incoming State administration. Things have been gradually growing worse and worse from the day the Republican party obtained possession of the State Government. Bribery, which created general indignation in 1835-36, has grown to be the daily bread of the majority of our rulers, and our only hope arises from the idea, that at the last State election the State must have at last touched bottom, and any change must be upward.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

We know of no offense so richly deserving condign punishment as bribery (or being bribed) at elections. It has been said and we fear with too much ground for the assertion, that there are men in almost every election district who look to be paid for their vote in some shape or other. Those who would be ashamed to receive a direct bribe, will not object to being paid for their time. They belong to this party or to that, they have deeply seated prejudices which would forbid their voting any but the ticket of their own party, but to induce them to do that they ask for pay.

These men of course have no sort of appreciation of this important civil duty, and the country would be far better off if all such creatures were disfranchised. The Convention would do well to consider whether the conviction for offering giving or receiving any reward in consideration of voting, should not work the permanent disfranchisement of all concerned in so grave an offense.

What we have to fear now, in the light of recent events, is the corruption with which comes the utter destruction of our entire governmental system.

R. B. ELLIOT, the colored member of Congress for South Carolina, is among those who knowing their rights dare maintain them. He is a candidate for the U. S. Senate, announces that he will remain in the field until after the legislature elects and that "I am determined to have the question at once settled as to whether the lack of money shall exclude men from office, or whether those qualities alone that can conscientiously appeal to the higher sensibilities of our manhood shall prevail. My every effort shall be to have the whole of the people of this state, as well as of the entire country, understand whether or not the performance of the pledges recently made by the Republican party shall be foreshadowed by the blighting influence of a purchased seat in the Senate of the nation."

OUR exchanges from abroad seem to take great interest in the sittings of our Constitutional Convention. One of them, the Chicago *Times*, of Saturday, says:

"Hon. Charles R. Buckalew has taken a seat in the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, a member having resigned for the purpose of securing his presence in that body. This is a very desirable consummation. Mr. Buckalew framed the bill under which the convention was chosen. The members were elected on the cumulative principle, except the members at large, who are equally divided between the two parties. The result is that while the legislature, which was chosen at the same election, has a large Radical majority in both branches, the convention represents the exact strength of each party; that is, the Republicans have a majority, but only in proportion to their majority of voters in the State. A further result is that some of the very best men in the State are members, and it will doubtless take rank as one of the ablest bodies that ever assembled in the United States. As the Convention was constituted by the free vote, it may be expected that it will make this principle the basis of the future electoral system of the Keystone State. The free vote is a reform that never goes backward; its uniform history is that where it is once introduced, there is no effort or desire to supplant it. Then Mr. Buckalew, who may be expected to exercise a controlling influence in the deliberations of the convention, is a zealous advocate of the system, and recommended it during his term in the United States Senate, in a very able and exhaustive report that has enjoyed a wide circulation on both continents. There is good reason for the hope that the reign of the Simon Cameron school of politicians in Pennsylvania is nearly over.

THE police of New York made another raid on the Broadway concert saloons on Monday evening. Here are some of the incidents as reported by the *Herald*:

The men and women in the concert saloons were completely taken by surprise. All were taken to the station-house. * * * * * *

A good deal of sympathy was felt for the women who were taken out of these saloons on Saturday night, because they were marched to the station-houses in the attire they arrived at the saloons in; but it is now plainly visible how much they were really deserving of that feeling. No sooner were the saloons open last night, than back they flocked to their old haunts. It is a mistaken clemency to let them go, and no good will eventually come it. While there are some poor creatures among them who are really deserving of pity, there are hundreds who would not give up their present life for any other. These women are paid $1 a night. They have to buy fancy dresses, tights, wigs, hair pads, boots and trinkets; and where does the money come from? Out of the pockets of the frequenters of the saloons. If it is not given it will be abstracted in some way, for the women have not only themselves to keep, but their male followers, who never work, and very often children. Besides the $1 00 per night, they are allowed twenty-five per cent. upon the amount received for the wine they sell, and this frequently brings in a fair revenue. It can be easily understood, the quality of wine sold is such as will soon oust the senses of the imbiber from their natural home, and he becomes an easy victim. One woman who has worked in the place called the Canterbury is said to be worth $10,000, all made in this way. This should certainly serve as a sufficient warning to men with money in their pockets to keep out of these holes and not trust themselves in such hands.

THE full returns of the Presidential election show that GRANT and WILSON electors have been chosen by thirty States; having 294 votes, and GREELEY and BROWN Electors by seven States, having 72 votes, a majority for GRANT and WILSON of 222 votes.

The following are the GRANT and WILSON States:

Maine	7	Alabama	10
New Hampshire	5	Mississippi	8
Vermont	5	Arkansas	6
Massachusetts	13	Ohio	22
Rhode Island	4	Indiana	15
Connecticut	6	Illinois	21
New York	35	Michigan	11
New Jersey	9	Wisconsin	10
Pennsylvania	29	Kansas	5
Delaware	3	Iowa	11
Virginia	11	Minnesota	5
West Virginia	5	Nebraska	3
North Carolina	10	California	6
South Carolina	7	Oregon	3
Florida	4	Nevada	3
Total			292

The following are the GREELEY and BROWN States:

Maryland	8	Kentucky	12
Georgia	11	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Missouri	15
Texas	8		
Total			74

THE Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows of the United States passed an amendment to the Constitution providing that when a member is expelled from a lodge or encampment in one jurisdiction, he cannot be admitted to a lodge or encampment of any other jurisdiction without the consent of the encampment from which he was expelled, but permitting the admission in another jurisdiction of a member suspended or dropped for non-payment or dues.

THE London *Times* quietly remarks that "the United States can boast of being the freest government on earth, as well a the most corrupt."

ACCORDING to the Pall Mall *Gazette*, the way in which such enormous quantities of absinthe have come to be used by the French is a notable instance of the so-called "regenerating" results of war. Except to medical men, absinthe was unknown prior to the Algerian expedition in the reign of Louis Philippe; but when the soldiers were at Constantine and Oran, and suffering greatly from fever, the doctors recommended that absinthe should be mixed with their wine, as it was much cheaper than quinine. During the entire campaign, therefore, the soldiers drank this mixture, and afterward retained the custom, which first appeared in France at Marseilles, whence it rapidly spread through the country and settled permanently in Paris.

THE Maysville (Ky.) *Bulletin* thus concludes a sensible review of the recent election;

In the late Presidential contest, we did all that our Liberal Republican friends could in reason ask of us. We subscribed to their platform—we adopted their candidates—we gave them ten times more votes than they were able to cast themselves. They were deceived in their own strength. They were not able to make the inroads upon the ranks of their late political associates, they had expected. They led the Democratic party to a most ignominious defeat. They can not reasonably expect to lead any longer. If they have faith in the sincerity of our professions, in the integrity of our principles, and the efficiency of our organization, they will merge themselves with our party and make common cause with us against the enemies of liberty and free government."

IT will be remembered that some time in May the revised Constitution of Switzerland was submitted to the people of that country and rejected by them. Since that time, however, popular opinion must have undergone a remarkable change, as, in the recent election for the National Council, the revisionists have won a brilliant victory. The result will be, of course, that the Council will once more propose a revised Constitution to the people, so that a speedy revision of the Swiss Constitution may be expected. The principal purpose of the revision is to still further nationalize the army, and to consolidate the Cantons more closely together under a homogeneous system of national law.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes that the cholera epidemic of 1872, in the Bengal Presidency, is virtually at an end. Though less fatal, as regards numbers, in comparison with some other seasons, the attacks have been more than usually virulent. The deaths among the civil native population are set down at about 100,000. The returns from the army show that twenty-four cantonments have been invaded. The whole number of European troops attacked was 750, of whom 180 died. The loses have been greatest in every instance where the stations were overcrowded, and where there was a lack of pure air and water.

THE Danbury *News* thinks that politics currupt men and cites this instance:

Mr. Charles Agnew of Slawson was supposed to be a model citizen in every respect, but upon being nominated for assessor it transpired in a few days that he was in the habit of beating his wife, had killed one of his children by exposure and neglect, had stolen live geese feathers from the dying pillows of the poor, poisoned an uncle to secure his property, and picked the pocket of the clergyman who married him. When Mr. Agnew was nominated he made a neat little speech, thanking his friends for the *honor* conferred upon him.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know "if it would not be well at this epizootic season to revive the use of the velocipede as a means of locomotion? Some of our doctors and preachers complain of being worn out walking, especially the fat ones. A race between a fat doctor, a tall preacher and a lean undertaker would be interesting at this time, the streets being so clear. Try a ride on the bicycle, gentlemen."

THE Missouri *Republican* commends Gov. HOFFMAN'S Thanksgiving proclamation as one of the briefest and immeasurably the best on record. Shorn of the official verbiage inseparable from gubernatorial emanations, here is the whole of it:

"Let the people while uttering thanks and praise show their gratitude to God by helping those who are suffering and in want."

IN the thanksgiving proclamation of Gov. EDWIN MCCOOK, of Colorado, one of the causes enumerated why the whole people of the territory should give thanks to the Almighty God is the fact that "the people have vouchsafed to us another four years of Republican government." MCCOOK is sure of his governorship for an indefinite period.

WHEN MONROE was elected president the second time his opponent, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, got but one electoral vote. Let JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Jr., takes courage. He came within one of getting as many votes as his grandfather.

PENNSYLVANIA takes the first premium with her imposing popular majority o 137,728 for GRANT and WILSON. But on the 5th of November there were 105,899 Pennsylvania Democrats missing who voted in October. Stick a pin there.—*N. Y. Herald*.

VETERINARY surgeons acknowledge the force of the proverb in relation to an ill wind, etc., most of them being now gorgeously arrayed in yellow plush overcoats and showing other signs of prosperity.

THE Emperor of Russia has presented an excellent portrait of himself to ex-Governor CURTIN, for which the former sat repeatedly to the artist of Russia, BOTHMAN of St. Petersburg.

HALAZZOLO, a town of Sicily, was laid waste by a hurricane recently. The details, as furnished from the files of the London *Times*, are harrowing in the extreme.

STRIKE IN THE COAL MINES.

Another and Higher Demand by the Miners.

(N. Y. Herald.)

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., November 17.—The entire mining region throughout Pennsylvania is just now greatly agitated by reason of a universal strike on the part of the miners, who demand an increase of ten cents per ton over present rates. The miners are now receiving seventy cents per ton, except at the Derby Coal Company, where they have been given seventy-five. The strike was not unexpected. On the contrary, the miners notified the operators about a fortnight since that unless their demand for an increase of ten cents per ton was acceded to, they would quit work on the evening of the 14th instant. And they kept their word. On the 15th

THE MEN REFUSED TO WORK

at the former rates, and as the operators agreed among themselves not to yield to the strikers, every one of the sixteen mines on this mountain stopped operations, except the Derby. The latter, it is said, having some large contracts on hand, preferred to pay the extra ten cents rather than stop work and the Derby mine is therefore being operated as usual. How long the strike will last it is difficult to say. Some are of opinion that two weeks out of employment will bring the men to terms. Others think the strike will be prolonged for over a month, but be the result what it will, the effect will be injurious and pernicious in its consequences. At this season of the year all the mines are usually under contract for all the coal produced, and any suspension of business, no matter for how short a period, cannot but be exceedingly detrimental to their interests. Even if the advance in the price of coal shall be as large as they anticipate, by reason of a scarcity of the article, yet the time lost and the interest of the money on the large capital invested will hardly counterbalance a cessation of operations for a fortnight or more.

THE MINERS ARE THE HEAVIEST LOSSERS

by the strike. The price they are now being paid, of seventy cents per ton, is the largest since the war. It was only last spring that they were advanced from sixty to seventy cents per ton, and it is as certain and positive as anything can be that the operators are determined to resist the present strike at all hazards. They claim that the demand is unreasonable and unjust; that the miners' earnings average a hundred dollars monthly; that they are already the best paid laboring element in the country, and that even if they desire to give the extra ten cents, the margin on coal is so small at present market rates that they could not actually afford to comply with the wishes of the strikers without losing money. The miners of the "Mountain," as the region of bituminous coal is called, say that they have received orders to strike from the headquarters of their Union at Philadelphia, and that they have no alternative but to obey. I have also ascertained this evening that in the antharcite region the miners have struck, and a similar movement has been inaugurated in the coal mines of Maryland, Ohio and Illinois. There can be no doubt of the authencity of this report, as my informants are trustworthy and reliable. At Tyrone, where are located the scales for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the receipts for Saturday only amounted to 1,000 instead of 3,000 tons, which is the average coal weighed there *in transitu* for Eastern markets. The weighmaster at Tyrone tells me that on Monday he only expects 300 tons, which will be produced by the Derby. From Pittsburgh we learn here that coal is exceedingly scarce. No strike is reported at the mines in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, although one will certainly occur there early next week, unless it took place last night. Of course, as this is purely a mining and manufacturing region, the excitement in consequence of the general strike is intense. Miners are idle, and, having been recently paid off, are spending their time in porter houses and drinking more than is good for them. It is impossible to secure men outside the Miners' Union to work the deserted mines,

AS A SANGUINARY BATTLE WOULD BE FOUGHT

between the union and non-union men, and there is not force large enough to maintain the peace or protect the non-union men against violence from the strikers. Hence there is an era of idleness in this usually busy, active mining and manufacturing locality. The effect of this strike on all branches of trade and commerce will soon be made manifest.

How to Treat the New Horse Disease.

The New York papers of Saturday contain the following:

The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health presented the following report yesterday at a special session of the Board, and the document was ordered on file:

The Sanitary Commitee respectfully report that in connection with Dr. Liantard, veterinary surgeon to the Board, they have examined "the new phase" of the epidemic among horses. The diseases spoken of as dropsy and glanders are sequelae, of results of the former affection, and resembles purpura hemorrhagica or scurvy or the human subject. The blood is so deteriorated that it escapes from the vessels into the cellular tissues under the skin, so as to cause large ecchymosis into and through the mucous membranes, giving rise to bloody discharges, and even into the cancellated portions of the bone. The red globules are in a state of disintegration, and the serum escaping from the vessels collects under the skin in the most dependant portions of the body, causing the appearances known as dropsy. The collections, if bloody, under the skin and the discharges from the nose have been mistaken for the swelling and discharges peculiar to glanders. This destruction of the integrity of the blood seems to be largely due to the effect of the preceding fever, especially in the case of horses which have previoulsy been poorly fed, over-worked, and kept in ill-ventilated and filthy stables. Another and powerful exciting cause is excessive medication during the fever and too early exposure to cold, wet, and fatigue, with a poor and unnutritious diet during the convalescence. These fatal complications are mostly found in horses which have been sick under the circumstances above mentioned, and rarely in horses which have been carefully kept previous to the attack and well attended during and after the fever. Horses convalescing from this epidemic should have a highly nutritious and easly digested diet. To counteract the tendeucy to scurvy iron compounds are useful, and such foods should be especially selected as are rich in the normal saline constituents of the blood and in amylaceous compounds. Such are the various bulbous roots, viz., turnips, carrots, ruta baga, potatoes, &c. These to be readily masticulated and digested should be boiled and mixed with bran or other mash.

G. CECCARINI, M. D., Chairman,
STEPHEN SMITH. M. D.,
MAGNUS GROSS
Sanitary Committee.

FOREIGN.

GREATEST HURRICANE KNOWN.

The Town of Halazzolo, Sicily, Blown to Atoms.

UNPARALLED HURRICANE.

The Town of Halazzolo, Sicily, a Shapeless Mass of Ruins—Freaks and Fury of the Winds.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The London *Times* of the 8th has the following account of the hurricane in Sicily, which destroyed the town of Halazzolo:

There has been no instance of such a calamity within the memory of living man, and no earthquake ever caused so much destruction. There are houses mined, houses fallen to the very ground, walls cleft from end to end, and walls hanging outwards as if to rest on the adjoining houses. There are roofs wholly swept away, sunken vaults, balconies torn from their places, windows and shutters either entirely carried off or hanging loose from walls, lampposts forced from their sockets, uprooted trees; and this is all one sees along the north east side of the town, not a single house remains, in which the whole roof and windows do not require thorough repairs. The streets are a mass of fragments and rubbish.

The incidents of the disaster are strange, so as to be almost incredible. There was a store with twenty-five hectolitres of wheat, of which not a trace is anywhere to be seen. The books of the excise and land registry offices have vanished, and only their torn leaves have been found here and there at great distances. In one house all the copper kitchen utensils were blown through the roof; in another benches and heavy chests flew through the windows. The iron bars of one balcony are to be seen curled up one way; those of another twisted up another way. There is a pillar of palace, which has been moved forward one foot without breaking, and stands up isolated all in one piece. There is the wall of another palace which has fallen back more than three feet without a crack. Here is the beam of one house which has thrust itself into another house. There is half a bedstead, the other half of which lies no one knows where. All the tiles of one building are huddled together in one spot on the roof crushed and broken up as small as if they had been pounded. The rafters of another building are all bare. The tiles have blown, no one can see where. In a stable on the bare ground are lying the bodies of men, one by one, as they are being dug out. Most of them are in their night dresses, having been crushed as they were quietly sleeping. Their features and forms are so disfigured that one cannot look at them without shuddering. Their nostrils, ears and mouths are stopped up with earth. The white dust has everywhere pierced through the skin. Here is the body of a man holding close to his heart a child, probably his own child. The skulls of both are shattered. There are two young men in each other's arms, probably brothers. The chests and backs of both are crushed. Near them is another youth covered with blood. He was clerk in a government office. He has his eye glass still stuck in his right eye. He was probably reading or writing when he was struck. There are some maimed past recognition; others that seem unhurt, and look as if they were sleeping. Without exaggeration one-third of the town is dismantled, and more than a thousand families literally without a home. About one thousand more have only one little corner of what was once their house to shelter them. The dead number thirty-two. The seriously hurt are about half a score besides.

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

Theirs Threatens to Resign Unless the Vote of Confidence is Reconsidered and Passed by a Larger Majority—A Crisis in the Administration.

PARIS, November 19.—President Thiers is much agitated over yesterday's proceedings in the Assembly and passed a sleepless night. He declares he will resign unless the resolution of confidence receives a full vote and a larger majority.

The deputies of the Left held a meeting to-day and voted to send a delegation to the President to dissuade him from his purpose. The deputation waited on the President this afternoon. Thiers told them he was still inclined to tender his resignation. His health has been affected. The cause of the Right rendered it impossible for him to conduct the Government. The army was faithful and would ensure the orderly transaction of power to his successor. The delegation assured the President that the Left would introduce Constitutional projects in harmony with his views to-morrow or Thursday, the passage of which would be fully equivalent to a vote of confidence.

The members of the Right also held a caucus to-day, at which 280 votes were cast. They resolved to oppose any forma proclamation of the Republic, abstaining from combinations for the restoration of monarchy, and adhere firmly to the *Pact* of Bordeaux. At the same time they declared their willingness to grant M. Thiers the Presidency for life, if he will frankly take Conservative ground, constitute a responsible ministry, and give up his right to participate in parliamentary debate.

A cabinet council was held at Versailles to-night, but nothing was decided upon. The cabinet meets to-morrow morning.

There are rumors that the ministers will resign, but the hope is entertained that the crisis will pass and leave affairs in *statu quo*. The report is revived that the Right will propose a triumvinate should the President and ministers resign.

The Chaplain of the Church of St. Genevieve of Paris, has retired from his office to join the ranks of the Old Catholics.

A Rebuff to the Administration.

PARIS, November 20.—The Committee of the National Assembly appointed to draw up a reply to the opening message of President Thiers has by a vote of 9 to 6 elected Duc De Pasquier D'Audifret Chairman. This choice is regarded as unfavorable to the Government.

A Startling Rumor—M. Thiers Resigns—Gen. MacMahon Appointed in His Place

LONDON, November 20.—A Paris dispatch says that President Thiers has resigned, and that General MacMahon has been appointed President, pending the action of the General Assembly. There is great excitement in consequence.

NEW YORK, November 20.—London dispatches up to five o'clock this afternoon make no mention of the reported change in the French Government, and consequently there is reason to doubt the truth of the resignation of President Thiers.

The Orleans Estates.

PARIS, November 20.—The National Assembly has given its approval to the discussion at an early day of the project for a restitution to the Orleans Princes of their confiscated property.

Thiers' Private Life to be Investigated.

PARIS, November 20—Evening.—The committee to draw up an address in reply to the message of Thiers on the opening of the Assembly, the appointment of which was moved by Deputy Lerdrel, has been instructed by the Assembly to inquire into the *modus vivendi* (mode of life) of President Thiers, who will probably attend the meeting of the committee to-morrow.

All the different parties in the Assembly are holding private consultations.

Thiers will have another conference to-morrow with the delegation from the factions of the Left.

Marshal MacMahon Declines the Presidency.

PARIS, November 20.—Midnight via London 21, 6 A. M.—Marshall MacMahon refuses the Presidency in case M. Thiers should resign.

MEXICO.

The New President Anxious to Cultivate Existing Friendly Relations with the United States.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Our Minister to Mexico, Mr. Nelson, had a long interview with President Grant this afternoon relative to the condition of affairs in that country. He speaks in terms of praise of the new President of that Republic, and particularly of his intelligence and desire to preserve and strengthen the friendship now existing between his own country and the United States. There seems to be no obstacle in the way of concluding a new convention extending the time for disposing of the remaining claims before the United States and Mexican mixed commission, which by limitation will expire under the present Convention in February next. It is stated that the Mexican President is anxious for such extension and will appoint an agent in good faith to carry out the design of the commission in place of Guzman, by whose action the proceedings were some weeks interrupted. Preliminary steps have already been taken for the new Convention.

SPAIN.

Revolt Spreading in the Provinces.

MADRID, November 20.—It is officially announced to-day that King Amadeus passed a bad night. His rheumatism and ever continue.

A band of thirty-five masked men have destroyed the telegraph wires and thrown from the track a railroad train between the towns of Alameda and Albacete in the Province of Murcia.

Armed bands, supposed to be Republicans, have appeared between Penaguila and Beniglobe in the Province of Valencia. There are also revolutionary symptoms at Alcoy in the same province. The civil guards have been concentrated at Almeria in Andalusia.

ITALY.

Proposed Meeting Prohibited—New Metropolitan Province for England.

ROME, November 20.—The Prefect of Police of this city has issued an order forbidding the assembling of the meeting advertised to be held here on the 24th inst, in furtherance of the principle of universal suffrage, because he has reason to believe that the meeting is really called in the interest of the opposition to the present form of government in Rome.

It is reported that a second ecclesiastical province of the Roman Catholic Church is to be established in England with Liverpool as the Metropolitan See.

GERMANY.

Rural Reform.

BERLIN, November 20.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has almost unanimously decided to proceed immediately to the second reading of the country reform bill.

During the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Count Elenburg, Home Minister, stated that the reforms contemplated in the bill would not be extended to Posen, because that province was not ripe for reform, and had not been dutiful in its conduct towards the government.

ENGLAND.

The Police Reinforced by the Mail Carriers.

LONDON, November 20.—The police difficulties remain unsettled. The postmen have joined in asking from the government an increase in their salary, and both bodies will hold a meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday next.

Continued Police Dismissals.

LONDON, November 20, 6 A. M.—The trouble with the metropolitan police continues. Seventy Bow street constables and thirty-nine Kensington officers have been dismissed from the service.

BRIEF CABLEGRAMS.

Crisis in Hungarian Ministry.

PESTH, November 20.—There is a crisis in the Hungarian Cabinet.

Spain and the Mortgage Bank Bill.

MADRID, November 20.—The Lower Branch of the Cortes has passed the mortgage bank bill.

Prussian Crown Prince Convalescing.

BERLIN, November 20.—Crown Prince Frederick William is recovering from illness.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, November 20, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼; for account 92⅝@92½; 5-20s '65 90½; '67 93;10-40s 87¼; new fives 88½; Erie 41⅜. Turpentine 40s @40s 6d. Petroleum—Refined 16@17d. Linseed Oil 34s. Tallow 45s 3d. Sugar, spot, 34s@34s 6d. Sperm Oil 87s@88s.

PARIS, November 20.—Rentes 52 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 20.—U. S. coupons '63, 5-20s' 96⅜.

ANTWERP, November 20.—Refined Petroleum 53½f.

LIVERPOOL, November 20.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9⅝@9⅞; middling Orleans 10¼; sales were 18,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat 12s 4d@12s 6d; red winter 11s 6d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 28s 6d. Mess Pork 56s. Beef 63s 6d. Lard 39s. Cheese 65s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 37s. Tallow 44s 3d.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The steamships Cuba, from Liverpool, and Cambria, from Hamburg, have arrived

SOUTHAMPTON, November 20.—The steamship Deutschland, from New York, has arrived.

LOVILLE, November 20.—The steamship Trinacria, from New York, has arrived.

STETTIN, November 20.—The steamship Franklin, from New York, has arrived.

POLITICAL.

GRANT AS A REFORMER.

Recommending Universal Amnesty.

NEW YORK, November 19.—A special to the *Evening Post* dated Washington, Novr 19 says:—There is good reason for believing that the President will in his forthcoming message recommend Congress to complete the work of amnesty by making it universal and by restoring those to citizenship who are now excluded by the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Such a course has been urged upon the President by several members of the Cabinet, and one of them is authorized for saying that he has decided to do so.

Refusing to Send Troops to New Orleans

The United States Marshal at New Orleans made application to the President by telegraph on Saturday last for troops to aid him in arresting certain persons who were conspiring against the election laws, and who manifested an intention to resist the Federal authorities. The President promptly refused to comply with the request, deeming such action entirely unnecessary, especially when there was no information showing that the civil authorities were powerless to execute the laws and punish those who attempt to violate them.

Discountenancing the Late Arbitrary Arrests in Alabama.

The action of the United States Marshal in Alabama in arresting the Democratic members of the Legislature for alleged violation of the election laws, and carrying them to Mobile to prevent a quorum of the Legislature, is severely condemned here by the administration as unwise, unnecessary and perhaps illegal. If the account of the affair as telegraphed North is correct, the Marshal who made the arrests will receive a severe reprimand, if not the greater punishment of being dismissed from office. Such is the expressed view of Attorney General Williams.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Governor's Message.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 20.—The Governor's Message was read to-day in the House of Representatives. The Message is devoted principally to our Federal Relations, and expresses the belief that the State government should be in full accord with the Federal Administration. He advises a careful consideration of the question of the State debt, opposes repudiation and favors the issue of a new class of bonds. He declares that the present legislative apportionment of the State is unfair, urgently advocates measures in aiding immigration into the State and congratulates the people of the State upon the greatly improved condition of the State since his last message. The legislature will go actively to work. The session will be short. The election for United States Senator occurs next Tuesday.

Organization of the Legislatur

RALEIGH, November 19.—The General Assembly of North Carolina completed its organization to-day. Col. J. T. Morehead was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Capt. Jas. Robinson, Speaker of the House. All the officers of both Houses are Conservatives. The Governor's message was sent to the House to-day, but was not read, as both Houses were in joint session comparing the vote for Governor and State officers. The Governor's message will be read to-morrow.

A joint Democratic caucus is in session to-night, but little interest is taken in the contest for United States Senatorship. The coming man is as yet unknown.

LOUISIANA.

Gov. Warmoth's Latest Coup d'Etat.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—The election law, passed by the last Legislature during the last days of the session, was to-day signed by Gov. Warmoth, and will be officially promulgated in to-morrow morning's *Times*. It abolishes the Returning Board as at present constituted, and will, in effect, end all returning board contests. The election returns will be sent to the Secretary of State, and the Governor will promulgate the result, not as a member of any returning Board, but as Governor of the State. This move will probably checkmate the Governor's political opponents.

The Warmoth Wrangle.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—In the United States District Court the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth *et al.* was continued until Friday upon the affidavit of Kellogg, stating in effect that Gov. Warmoth and his Returning Board disregard the injunction of the Court in this city. A motion was granted requiring defendants to show cause on Friday why they should not be punished for contempt.

The case of Herron vs. Wharton *et al.* before the Eighth District Court, is progressing. The affidavits in this case are numerous and contradictory.

NEW YORK.

Shall the Seventy Solons Subside?

NEW YORK, November 18.—The Committee of Seventy will decide to-morrow evening whether it will continue its existence or not. Some of the members think it would be wise to preserve the organization, so as to support the Mayor-elect, Havemeyer, who, being a Democrat, and elected mainly by Republicans, is without present political backing.

Thurlow Weed is slowly recovering from his recent severe indisposition.

Grant's Majority, 53,581.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 18.—The *Evening Journal*, taking the unofficially reported majorities for Kings, New York, Otsego, Putnam, Rockland and Schoharie counties and the official majorities for the remainder of the State, makes Grant's majority 53,581 and Dix's 53,558.

KENTUCKY.

Greeley's Majority 6,717.

LOUISVILLE, November 19.—The official returns of the election from all but twelve counties in the State give Greeley 93,387, Grant 84,515 and O'Conor 2,155 votes. Greeley's total majority is 6,717. The official returns give majorities for the Democratic candidates as follows:

Third district—Chas. W. Milliden 3,943.
Fourth district—Wm. B. Read, no opposition 8,219 votes.
Fifth district—E. D. Standford 6,126.
Sixth district—Wm. Arthur 4,860.
Eight district—M. J. Durbam 1,349.

The other Democratic Congressmen are elected as follows:

First district, Edward Crossland; second, Jno. Young Brown; ninth, Jno. D. Young; tenth, Geo. M. Adams, making an unbroken Democratic delegation.

ALABAMA.

Governor Lindsay Gives the Radical Legislative Bolters the Cold Shoulder.

MONTGOMERY, November 20.—Governor Lindsay to-day informed the Legislative body, Conservative, sitting at the Capitol, that he would send in his message to-morrow. In reply to a committee of the branch Republican, sitting in the United States Court room, he detailed in writing the legal organization of the Legislature at the Capitol, the lawful and usual place of meeting, which supreme insurmountable necessity can only change. He was ignorant of the existence of such a necessity, and therefore declined to recognize the body assembled in the court room, with whom he will have no official communication.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A Sharp Attack to be Made on the New Rules.

NEW YORK, November 19.—A *Times* Washington special says: There are indications of a sharp attack in Congress on the new Civil Service appointment machinery, and adds that the election has rendered the friends of the measure stronger than ever, and they have an advantage of an appeal to the platform on which the party triumphed.

Peter Cooper has addressed a congratulatory letter to President Grant, and asks for the enforcement of the Civil Service rules.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Grant's Majority 49,356.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 20.—The total vote in South Carolina is 95,217; Grant's majority 45,356.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

Additional Award Made by the Mixed Commission at Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The Mixed Committee on British and American claims have made on award of $2,490, in gold, in the case of Francis Impry against the United States. It appeared the claimant is, and always has been, a subject of Her Brittanic Majesty; that in the late war he aided the Federa Government, or, at worst, remained neutral; that in November, 1872, he was, as alleged, arbitrarily and without good cause, arrested by officers and soldiers of the United States Army and imprisoned in several places successively, being compelled a portion of the time to chop wood and make fire for the soldiers; he was then removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and imprisoned in the county jail for about thirty days, three weeks in the common cells, and afterward in the Sheriff's department, and a portion of that time was compelled to work on the fortifications. Owing to imprisonment, his wife and children were uncared for, and exposed to the dangers incident to the exposed condition of the country. His practice as a physician interrupted and impaired, his health injured by confinement and the filthy condition of the cells, and his good standing among his neighbors damaged. He was compelled to leave the country and remain away till the close of the war, whereby his farm was uncultivated and neglected. Three hundred and twenty acres was sold for a small portion of its real value, to satisfy a debt that he might otherwise have paid had he remained at home, and his orchard and fences and much of his other property were wasted and destroyed, and two of his horses taken and never returned to him.

The Pleasures and Advantages of the Treaty of Washington.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, under the above heading, gives its views of the action of the British Government in respect to the Treaty of Washington, as follows:

"We are now able to take account of the Treaty of Washington, and to estimate accurately the advantages secured to England by that instrument.

"By the treaty we apologized for wrongs that we denied, and consented to be tried by newly-invented laws of international obligation, so as to make good against us the American claim for damages. In this the British government were completely successful. Guided by these new laws, a Court of Arbitration condemned us to pay to the Americans more than three millions of money.

"In accepting the three new rules of international law, our government not only secured an adverse verdict for ourselves at Geneva (their primary object), but imposed upon the country fresh responsibilities of a most onerous character—vastly enlarging the probability of our having to pay damages of a similar kind in the future.

"While by the treaty we took so much pains to substantiate against ourselves the claims 'generically known as the Alabama claims,' we at the same time, at the demand of the Americans, abandoned far more valid claims of a precisely similar character. We agreed that the raids of certain ships on American commerce should be paid for, but that the destruction by certain fillibusters of British lives and British property need not be paid for.

"In order to make this agreement tolerable to the Canadians, whose lives and property were thus destroyed, it was thought necessary to bribe them by guarantying a loan of £2,500,000; and, accordingly, the Canadians are saddled with the disgrace, and we with the monetary responsibility. Further, to show that we do not resent the Fenian raids in Canada, our Government not only withdrew all claims on account of them, but presented the Americans with a share of the Canadian fishing grounds.

"There had long been an obstinate dispute between the two nations as to a certain water boundary. The American government admitting that the contention on either side might be just, proposed to abrogate the treaty from which the disagreement sprang, and make new arrangements; and although such a proposal must necessarily have led to compromise at the most, our government rejected it, insisted on making of the dispute another experiment in arbitration, and so made possible the disastrous and most melancholy award of the Emperor of Germany.

"In drawing up the Treaty, our Government blundered in such a way as to cause extreme alarm and irritation, at one time rising into a possibility of actual war.

"Our reward for all this humiliation, and loss was to be reconciliation with the American people, and the restoration in perpetuity of their good will. And there is not, nor was it natural that there should be, any such reward forthcoming. On the other hand, a great deal of anger has been formed in the mind of the English people; and the probability is that at the least provocation from America now this latent anger would flame out most perilously.

"These are the pleasures and advantages secured for Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington."

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Discussion Over the Printing and Reporting Questions, &c.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, November 20.—The Standing Committees are not ready to be announced.

Another adjournment is talked of to give the President more time.

The Auditor General reported the expenses of the Convention of 1838, for printing, binding, reporting and contingencies, at $156,816.

Mr. Addricks, from the Special Committee of Philadelphia Councils, reported that Concert Hall, Chestnut street, had been secured.

The Standing Committee on Printing was instructed when appointed to report whether the present State printer was authorized, under the contract with the State, to do the printing and binding of the Convention.

The motion for reporting and printing came up on the report of a Special Committee of fifteen.

The Convention voted down, by fifty to fifty-seven, the resolution declaring it inexpedient to report the debates.

A resolution was adopted that the Standing Committee on Accounts report all the cost of reporting, and that on their report the Convention elect the official reporters upon the reports, which will be limited to speeches made within the bar of the Convention.

An attempt was made, but failed, to reconsider the resolution providing for holding the sessions in Philadelphia after January 1st, 1873.

Adjourned.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A New York Lawyer Murders a Detective.

(N. Y. Express, 18th.)

A terrible tragedy was enacted at 42 Pine street, Monday afternoon. The parties to the affair were James C. King, a lawyer, and F. A. O'Neill, a detective—the former well known in divorce cases.

The facts of the murder, in brief, are as follows:

A DIVORCE SUIT.

Testimony in a suit for the divorce of Mrs. King from her husband, James C. King, was being taken before Judge Sutherland, at 42 Pine street, to-day. Anthony C. O'Neill, a detective on the Erie Railway, and his wife, were witnesses in the case. It is said that the evidence of both showed very brutal treatment on the part of King toward his wife. After the case had been adjourned, O'Neill left the offices, which are on the third floor, and started down stairs; King followed him several steps behind; when O'Neill had reached the second floor landing, King drew his pistol and

FIRED THREE SHOTS

in quick succession; the first struck the victim in the small of the back, and must have caused him to turn around facing his murderer, as

THE FATAL BULLET

entered the right breast below the collar bone, about two inches from the median line. O'Neill walked steadily into the office of Mr. Quick, on the second floor. He sat down in a chair, and about in half an hour

BREATHED HIS LAST.

As soon as the third shot was fired, King ran back into Judge Sutherland's office and handed the pistol to the Judge. He then ran into the inner office and locked himself in. A crowd surged into the building, gathered like magic by the report of the affray. Officer Gibney arrived in a few moments, and was forced to

BREAK IN THE DOOR

of King's retreat in order to effect his arrest. After entrance was gained into the room he made no attempt at resistance, and he was quietly removed to the New Street station. The victim was not able to give any account of the shooting, the wound in his lung preventing utterance. As soon as breath had left his body, he was placed upon a stretcher and taken to the New Street station. A slight autopsy showed the nature of the wounds to be as above described.

After the removal, the New Street station became the centre of interest to an excited crowd. Friends of the deceased and prisoner, and a crowd of the curious besieged the door, vainly seeking admittance.

WHAT KING SAID.

King when examined gave his residence as 140 E. Seventeenth street, but a friend who came in to see him said that his residence was at Turner's Station on the Erie railroad. He stated further that he had known the prisoner in San Francisco and in the Sandwich Islands, where he had killed a man.

O'NEILL.

Little could be learned of O'Neill, further than that he was a detective in the employ of the Erie railway, and resided somewhere in Thirty-fifth street. The pistol with which the deed was done is a six-inch five-shooting Smith and Wesson, three barrels of which are discharged. The prisoner seems cool and stoiid, and declines to make any statement of the affair whatever. Witnesses of the affair are singularly wanting.

No one saw the shooting until the third shot. This was seen by a boy who is a messenger in the offices. The detectives thought they had one who knew something of the affair in a man who was seen to pick up a bullet from the hall where the shooting occurred. He was dragged down to the station house, and there made such statements as showed his ignorance of the circumstances of the affair.

KING'S CAREER.

Frank J. Dupignac, counsel for Mrs. King in her suit, makes the following statement: James C King, who is now about thirty-three years of age, was born in Morristown, N. J. He went to San Francisco, became engaged in mercantile pursuits, and went on some venture to Honolulu, where he married a daughter of Captain Stott, of an American vessel. It was said that Captain Stott was shot by King. From Honolulu, King came to New York, and afterward sailed for Liverpool. After visiting France and Germany, he returned, in 1867, to New York. He was for a season a partner of Edwin James. During the summer of the year of his return he lived at the Ocean House, Newport, very extravagantly, having a private table, and paying $300 a month for his board. He afterwards bought the house No. 15 West Forty-sixth street, and lived there through the winter of 1868. The next summer he hired a cottage at Long Branch, and when the season was over took a flat in the Stuyvesant Building in this city. He afterward rented E. P. Christy's house in Eighteenth street, and lived there until August of the year 1870, when he became acquainted with Mr. O'Neill at the Erie Office. O'Neill was living at Turner's Station, Orange county, and advised King to go there, which King did, becoming by degress intimate with O'Neill, and finally associating with him on terms of friendship. This lasted until O'Neill discovered that King was ill-treating his wife, In July King brutally beat his wife, when she ran away from his house at Turner's Station, taking with her their three children. They went to the house of a clergyman, the Rev. D. Wyatt, in Westchester, and remained there until Mr. King came there after some days and took the children away.

Mrs. King came to this city on August 19, and engaged me as her counsel in an action for the recovery of her children. She then returned to her husband's home, at Turner's Station. On August 30, the action was argued before Judge Barrett, A. J. Vanderpool opposing.

THE DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

Last summer Mr. and Mrs. King and their family of three children occupied a cottage near Turner's Station, in Orange county. Among their visitors were Anthony O'Neill and his wife. The families were very intimate. Many pleasant evenings were passed at the residence of Mr. King. It is alleged by him that in time O Neill and Mrs. King became unduly intimate, and he at length became convinced that they had criminal intercourse. King began a suit agains O'Neill, and O'Neill was arrested by the Sheriff of Orange county, and was held to bail in $10,000 to await a trial. King also began a suit for divorce from his wife before Judge Barrett. Mrs. King also instituted proceedings against her husband for divorce on the ground of cruel treatment.

At the examination before the referee, there were present, beside the referee, King, O'Neill and his wife, Mrs. Foulk, who had also visited the Kings at Turner's Station, and, it is alleged, had witnessed the ill-usage complained of by Mrs. King, F. M. Adams, W. F. Bonynge and Joseph Long, an office boy. The testimony of O'Neill, his wife, and Mrs. Foulk was taken, and it is said to have been very strong against King. Mrs. King was not preset, being represented by her counsel, Mr. Dupignac. King had no counsel. He was present during the entire examination, and seemed cool and self-possessed.

BURKE ON FROUDE.

What the Former Knows About the Ten Commandments.

(Extract from Father Burke's Lecture at the N. Y. Academy of Music, November 12.)

And now comes Mr. Froude to say that the Norman was sent to Ireland to teach the Ten Commandments to the Irish. He would quote the language of Shakespeare to Mr. Froude and say, "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word." Among these important commandments were the ones, "Thou shalt not steal." "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife." Now the Normans had no right or title to one square inch of the soil of Ireland. They came to take what was not theirs, what they had no right to. They came as robbers and thieves, and to teach the Irish people the Ten Commandments, amongst them the command "Thou shalt not steal." [Laughter.] They came fresh from the murder of the Archbishop of Canterbury; the blood of the martyr was on their hands when they came to teach the Irish the command "Thou shalt not kill." An adulterer had been driven from the country. He went over to Henry II. and got a letter permitting his subjects to embark for Ireland and help to reinstate this adulterer, and they came to teach the Irish the command "Thou shalt not commit adultery." [Applause.] Mr. Froude tells us they were right—that they were morsels of purity, morality and clemency, and "surely," said the lecturer, "Mr. Froude is an honorable man." [Laughter.] He also said that if they came they came because the Pope sent them. King Henry, in the year 1174, produced a letter, which he said he got from Pope Adrian IV., which permitted him to go to Ireland to do whatever he thought right and fit to promote the glory of God and the good of the people. The date of the letter was 1154, consequently it was twenty years nobody had ever heard of that letter except Henry, who had it in his pocket, and an old man named John Saulsbury, who went to Rome and got the letter in a huggermugger way from the Pope. (Laughter.) The lecturer then proceeded at considerable length to demonstrate that this letter must have been a forgery. "But," says Mr. Froude, "there was a copy of it kept in the archives of Rome. How can you get over that?" But the copy at Rome had no date at all, and, according to Roman laws the rescript that has no date is invalid; just so much waste paper; so that if Adrian gave it it was worth nothing. But the existence of a document in the archives of Rome proved nothing." It was said that Henry kept this secret because his mother, the Empress Matilda, did not wish him to act on it. But if he had the letter when he came to Ireland why didn't he produce it? He came there and invaded the country, and never breathed word about having that letter. But even if the letter was genuine it was of no force, because it was obtained under false pretences by representing to the Pope that Ireland was in a state of anarchy, which was a lie. Mr. Froude had informed us that Ireland was in a constant state of anarchy and confusion, and this was too true; but the secret of that history was to be found in the constant effort of the English to force upon Ireland the feudal system, and consequently to rob the Irish of every inch of their land, and exterminating them. The Normans came with the express design and purpose of taking every foot of land and of exterminating the Celtic race, and the English King had already parcelled out the country into ten portions to ten of his noblemen. It was true that they were not able to take possession, for it was far easier for the highest robber to assign the land that was not yet stolen than to put his men in possession. There were Irish bands and Irish fighting men, and the robbery had not been accomplished to this day. The legislation which followed was most oppressive. When an Englishman got possession of an acre of land he got the right to trespass upon his Irish neighbors and to take their land, and they had no action in the courts against him. The laws even declared that to kill an Irishman was no felony.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company announces that a dispatch has just been received by them, stating that the steamship Arizona, was spoken of on the 4th inst., off Manzanillo, coast of Mexico, with her piston broken. The Arizona was in tow of the Constitution, bound for San Francisco. The passengers have been transfered to the Constitution.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"MOONSHINE."

Dr. Willett's Lecture at Library Hall—Venerable Jokes and Apt Alliterations—New England Smartness Symbolized by a Counterfeiter—Sinrs at Greeley—Slings at Tammany—and Fulsome Eulogy of Grant—The Lecturer Hissed for His Political Allusions.

Last evening the opening lecture of the Mercantile Library course was delivered to a large audience at Library Hall, by Dr. Willetts, of Philadelphia, the subject being "Moonshine, or the Illusions of Life."

The lecturer is a pleasing and graceful speaker sometimes humorous, nearly always entertaining, occasionally eloquent, and held in high respect by the denizens of the city of Brotherly love. The lecture was intended to use the speakers words to "combine amusement and instruction," and barring a slight overcrowding of anecdote, and, an uncalled for dip into the pool of politics, was a measurable success. The lecturer began his lecture at about 8¼ o'clock, by announcing that he was led to give the present lecture on "Moonshine" as a counterpart of his lecture on "Sunshine." After this preliminary flourish, the lecturer branched out into the realm of "illusions," and descanted in an entertaining manner on the illusions of childhood, of youth, and of love and marriage, illustrating the various points by apt quotations from Tom Hood, Punch, the Commonplace Book," and the floating literature of the day, and semi-occasionally from personal observation. While dwelling on the enchanted subjects of love and matrimony the lecturer delivered several severe raps to the free love illusion of the day, denouncing with something of warmth the extremes of Woodhull-ism on one hand and Shakerism on the other.

The lecturer next combatted Tom Moore's view that

> This world was all a fleeting show,
> For man's illusion given.

The lecturer undertook to say that Moore's opinion was the result of his having been jilted, and that happiness was the normal condition of the human race; and a sublime reality. The "illusion" or "moonshine" of money-grabbing was alluded to at considerable length, and the good effects of a judicious distribution of wealth was enforced and aptly illustrated by the examples of A. T. Stewart and Geo. Peabody, who had expended a portion of their surplus wealth in building homes for sewing girls, and thus enjoying the sweet fruits of their benefaction during their own lives. Money grabbing *per se* was severely denounced, but a judicious accumulation and distribution of lucre he did not consider an alarming evil.

The lecturer here indulged in a little episode about the Yankees, and prefaced his remarks by the statement that he was not a New Englander but a Jerseyman. As Jersey has not been in the "Union" for several years past, this is not of sufficient local interest to justify a remark further than that it is, in the words of the song, the place where—

> They choke you for a cherry
> In New Jersee.

The lecturer then stated with proper attidudination that the idea that the Yankee was not "smart" was all "moonshine." This, of course, being severely true elicited a fair share of applause. But in order to enforce the truism, the speaker related with unconcealed gusto an anecdote, showing the smartness of the Yankee. The Yank was traveling—was, in fact, "going West" when he met a friend and announced, with the proper gesture, that he had some surplus lucre and if he got a chance he would invest. The remark was overheard by a gang of blacklegs, who immediately devised "ways and means" to relieve the New Englander of his money. They indulged in bogus bets, when one of the party got "short"—he had a $200 check—would the gentleman from New England lend him $100 on it. The "Yank" responded in the affirmative, pulled out his wallet, advanced the money, took the check, and bonus and subsided. The conductor called the Yankee aside and told him he thought that check was bogus.

Imagine the earthquake when the Yank announced that he was "much obleeged, but he was even with them fellers, and a little over, for the money was counterfeit." Of course an anecdote is only intended to

> "Paint a moral and adorn a tale,"

but we imagine the most degenerate descendent of the sturdy sons of the Mayflower would blush to think that their smartness was symbolized by a "shover" of counterfeit money.

The Doctor evidently overdid the thing in his anxiety to draw it big on New England.

The speaker next passed to the consideration of the illusions of politics, and illustrated it by referring to a paragraph from that charming "What Is It," Brick Pomeroy, in which Brick vividly painted his sensations on being "laid out." The speaker then advised people to take the power out of the hands of the "corner grocery politicians" and grew eloquent in his portrayal of the iniquities of Tammany. He next compared the Democratic party to a mule, which threw Greeley over-head and then kicked him. This sentiment was greeted with hisses and applause, which were increased when the speaker alluded sneeringly to the vanquished "Liberals and Democrats," as against the people, and exultingly to the triumph of the people (?) and the vindication and "glorious re-election of Gen. Grant."

The opinion is general, reasonable and correct that the Lyceum is not the proper place to discuss political issues, and that such allusions as were made last evening were in bad taste and unfair towards that portion of the audience which paid to hear all about "Moonshine," and had crammed down their thorax a fulsome eulogy of Grant. The speaker referred to the corruptions of the Democratic party. Well, is it to be presumed that the Democrats and Liberals are all thieves and the Grant men all immaculate? Yet, this was the argument put last evening to a miscellaneous audience.

It is obviously unfair to mention Tammany, and forget to mention the "Wooden pavement Ring" in the doctors own city, and which even the Republican organs in this city headed "Another Tammany." Has not the Dr. heard of the enormous falsification of records by the Republican prothonotary of Philadelphia, the assassination of Brooks, and kindred doings of the great party in the "City of Brotherly Love." A public lecturer who proposes to go into "heroics" over his party, and into spasms on the corruptions of the other side will find before a great while that it is up hill work—in fact all "Moonshine." With the exception of the eccentricities noted, the lecture was entertaining healthy in tone and sentiment, a creditable literary effort, and listened to with attention throughout.

OBSEQUIES.

The Late Rev. J. Knox.

Friday afternoon the funeral services over the remains of the late Rev. Jeremiah Knox took place at Christ M. E. Church, Penn street. The church was filled by friends and acquaintances of the deceased, and a large number of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city and vicinity.

The remains were enclosed in a beautiful rosewood casket, handsomely ornamented with silver mouldings and handles, and lined inside with white satin. The casket had a full glass inside cover. On the top was a massive silver plate with the following inscription: Rev. Jeremiah Knox, Died November 12, 1872, Aged 57.

Before the services commenced a large number of the friends of the lamented deceased took a last look at the remains.

The funeral services commenced at half-past one o'clock, and were opened with a dirge, after which Rev. S. M. Vernon read an appropriate selection from the Scriptures, following which Rev. Wesley Smith offered up a prayer.

The choir then sang an appropriate psalm, after which Rev. Dr. Hunter delivered a eulogy on the life and character of the deceased.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

The Epizoot Abating.

The increased number of horses on the street yesterday indicates that the "epizoot" is on the retreat. In some quarters the disease is on the increase, but the general outlook is favorable. Trips were not resumed on the Ormsby road yesterday, and on the Central Passenger Railway travel will not probably be resumed for several weeks, as several of the stock have fallen victims to the "unwellness," and the remainder are in a more or less diseased condition, and it is felt by the management to be injudicious to trot out wheezy equines until they are entirely recovered.

On several of the Allegheny lines trips were resumed yesterday, but on most of the roads it is felt to be safest to wait awhile longer. A large number of oxen were on the streets yesterday, but as a substitute for the horse the bovines are not a success. The cumberson heavy yokes, instead of collars, which encircle the necks of the oxen, hurts their throttle, and interferes materially with their draught power. Those which are in harness work much freer and easier, hold their heads up higher, and work much more effectually than by the old-fashioned "yoke."

TRAGIC RESULT OF A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

Mysterious Encounter—Death of One Man—His Room-mate Dying—The Effect of Sunday Tippling.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock two men named John Hardy and James Corbett, boarding at Mrs. Humphrey's, No. 463 Penn street, got on a spree, and about 11 o'clock A. M. retired to their rooms.

On Mrs. H. proceeding to their rooms to announce dinner, Corbett was discovered prostrate at foot of the stairs and Hardy in the room with his skull cracked and insensible. Dr. Duncan was called in, when it was discovered that Corbett was dead, the physician being of the opinion that deceased came to his death from congestion of the brain superinduced by excessive drinking.

Hardy's skull was discovered to be fractured, and was trepanned by the physician, and several portions of the frontal bone taken out, and at one o'clock this morning but little hope was expressed of his recovery. How the ghastly work was done is not definitely known, but it is certain that they had been drinking and quarreling, and the rest may be inferred. James Foley, one of the carousers, has been arrested and a full investigation will be had to-day.

"COAL IS COAL NOW."

The Dealers Realizing Handsomely.

"Coal is coal now" say the dealers and we were impressed with the same fact ast evening on witnessing the payment of $4 50 for ten bushels of coal. A month ago, who would have thought coal would bring forty-five cents a bushel in this sooty burgh. This price certainly looks steep, if not extortionate. In a crisis like the present the consumer is entirely at the mercy of the dealer, and the hauler, and both are reaping a golden harvest at present.

As the motive power is immensely reduced, the extra charges for transportation are in general reasonable enough. But this is not the case with the dealers who have large stocks in hand and have little excuse for charging twelve and fifteen cents a bushel for coal at the yards. The dealers cannot be accused of neglecting their opportunity or failing to look out for "number one."

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Cooper Shop Destroyed—Less $9,000

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cooper shop of J. M. Hemphill, corner of North and Irwin avenues, Allegheny. The flames spread with great rapidity to the machine shop, which, together with the cooper shop was totally destroyed. The warehouse and the stock in the yard through the strenuous efforts of the citizens and firemen were saved. The plaining mill of Douglass & Hays opposite the cooper shop was for a time in great danger, but was fortunately saved, though considerably scorched. The firemen are of the opinion that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss on the cooper shop was $1,800; stock in cooper shop $3,000; machine shop $2,000; stock in machine shop $2,000; 100 barrels $225. Total $9,025. Insurance $4,500, net loss $4,525. The firemen are of the opinion that if the horses were in working order, that the machine shop and stock could have been saved.

Death from Heart Disease.

On Saturday Coroner West held an inquest on the body of George W. Galloway, a barber, who dropped dead on Liberty st. on Friday evening. Deceased left his shop, corner of Penn and Twelfth streets, about half-past nine o'clock Friday night, feeling, as he said at the time, as well as usual but had not proceeded over a square before he fell dead. Dr. J. J. Todd gave it as his opinion that death resulted from heart disease, and the coroner's jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased was forty-eight years of years of age and resided at the corner of Center avenue and Arthurs street.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Coroner's Inquest.

On Saturday a laborer named Robert McCubbin was instantly killed by the falling in of an embankment near Soho. Deceased was employed as a clay digger for the firm of McGinnis & Co., brickmakers, at the head of Gist street, Sixth ward. Saturday afternoon he was engaged with other workmen digging in a sand bank in Miller's orchard, on the hill above Soho. While undermining the bank an immense mass of ground—estimated at about thirteen tons—caved in, burying him beneath it. It required half an hour's work of a dozen men to remove the mass of earth to reach the body. When found life was, of course, extinct, and the the body, as might be supposed from the weight upon it, was fearfully crushed, some parts of it being almost pressed flat. The mangled remains were removed to his residence on Magee street, Sixth ward, where an inquest was held by Coroner West, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. Deceased was forty-four years of age, a widower, and was in extremely destitute circumstances, having just recovered from a prolonged spell of sickness. The remains were buried at the expense of the county.

SCHOOL TROUBLES.

The Colored Brothers in the Wood Pile.

The question of admitting colored children to the public schools has at length been taken out of the domain of the ward politicians, and will be adjudicated by the courts. It will be remembered that some of the colored residents of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, applied for the admission of their children into the public schools on the ground that ample accommodations had already been provided. The question was before the board of Control, but no definite action was taken. On Saturday morning an application was made by Cathrine Harris, by her next friend, Paul Caperton, for a writ of mandamus against Messrs. John E. Parke John C. Donaldson, D. L. Patterson, N. McClinton, S. Bulford and Wm. Claney, Directors of the Fifth ward school. The petition sets forth that the petitioner is six years of age and that she has been refused admission to the schools of the ward. A rule was granted on the respondents, and made returnable next Saturday, requiring them to show cause why the writ of mandamus directing them to admit the petitioner should not be issued.

(N. Y. Express, 16th.)

PFERDHUHNKRANKHEIT.

Diseased Poultry in our Markets—Commotion Among Dealers and Buyers.

The appearance of the chicken disease among the poultry of interior counties of the State, whence our markets draw most of their supplies, has created considerable commotion among dealers. The poultry growers of Dutchess and other counties are largely dependent on their crop for income, and, being human, are unable to resist the golden seductions of New York dealers who offer them money for their dying chickens. The market stands along the poultry-dealing quarters bear evidence to the success of these unprincipled venders of diseased meats. The average price of well-fed, killed and dressed chickens is twenty cents per pound. Turkies are worth twenty-five cents a pound. The price of the good is generally maintained this morning, but many stands groan under the weight of a mass of attenuated, bruised-looking chickens and turkies that the dealers ask sixteen cents for, but in hope of effecting a sale they will take almost anything that is offered. A glance at them would be sufficient to convince any whose interest did not lead them to blink the fact that all such offerings are unfit for human food. In most cases the heads are amputated. Along the surface of the neck and breasts the color shows congestion almost to the point of mortification. The skin hangs in parchment like rolls over the attenuated anatomy. The disease runs its course very swiftly. The fowls are taken with staggering fits, similar to the blind staggers in horses. These recur with decreasing intervals, and increasing violence, until the end is reached, generally in from 12 to 24 hours. Those infected, guided by instinct, seek to hide themselves, and crawl away to some corner where they die in solitude. This is a fact that brings some solace to the boarding-houses and other institutions, in which such opportunities to buy cheap poultry are eagerly embraced.

The fowl is killed when the first symptoms appear, and probably before it reaches the last stages of unfitness to eat, because a short delay would give it a chance to hide and die unproductively. Half a loaf is better than no bread, and if one must eat impure meat it is a comfort to know that is as good as possible under the circumstances. Again, in the latter stages, the head frequently swells to a great size, and that would cause the nature of the disease to be instantly detected. Fortunately, those who desire to purchase only the sound and wholesome will be able to distinguish such from the diseased and the plague will thus be slightly in their favor by working a smaller price for the good.

A Vienna Romance.

A letter from Vienna says:

The interest felt in romantic unions has been increased by the happy issue of a match entered into by an Austrian Archduke. A few years ago the Archduke Henry, fell so desperately in love with a Miss Hoffmann, a girl of modest beauty, sweet temper, and gentle, winning manners, but possessing no other gift of rank, or beauty, a simple citizen's daughter, that no prayers no representations could wean him from his attachment. He married her, however, like a man, openly before all the world, fulfilling publicly all the requirements made by State and Church, and willingly abandoned all the prestige of his high position. His name was struck from the army-list, where he ranked as Field Marshal, his high orders were taken from him, and the wrath of the Archduchess Sophia—then the ruling spirit of the Imperial family—went so far as to cause a serious reduction of his allowance: With rare fortitude and noble constancy he bore it all, and enjoyed true happiness by the side of his loving wife, and in the midst of his numerous children. At last warm friends, fired with admiration for his courage, and convinced of the genuine merit of his wife's character renewed their intercessions, and finally saw their efforts crowned with success. During the last week his dignities have all been restored to him, and the Emperor himself is said to have been delighted with his new kinswoman, the Archduchess Heinrich, *nee* Hoffman.

THE EPIZOOTIC.

Lament of a Human Sufferer.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* gives the following equine epic:

Upon my soul, I've walked so much,
Since horses have been hoarse,
I feel like some pedestrian sport
In training on the course.

I've worn my boots to sandals, and
The sand's all in my feet;
My calves won't work, if oxen do,
For horses on the street,

Such "pilgrim's progress" as this is
Makes each man "bunion" hate;
And, though a strict teetotaller,
He's corned in spite of fate.

Forgotten now is horsemanship,
And driving's a lost art,
Hotels can furnish carriages,
They've nothing but the *carte*.

The price of leather's going up
At a most fearful rate,
And every cow's hide quivering
Lest shafts should be her fate.

No car'os now will carry us,
Urged on by driver's whacks
Oh for the wings Icarus had,
Although they went by wax.

Then let us hope that horses may
Be freed from present woes,
And running on their feet again,
Instead of at the nose.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.
Increase of Capital Stock.

Notice is hereby given that on the TENTH (10th) DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1872, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the office of the Monongahela Bridge Company, at the northerly end of said Company Bridge, Smithfield street, in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, Stock Subscription Books will be opened for receiving subscriptions to increase the capital stock of the "Monongahela Bridge Company," as authorized by act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 18th day of May, 1871, and entitled an Act Supplementary to an act authorizing Governor to incorporate a company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela, opposite, etc.

By order of the Board of Managers.

novll-tlendaw4W R. MILLER, Jr., Prest.

IMPORTANT

TO ALL OWNERS OF

HORSES, MULES, CATTLE,

AND OTHER LIVE STOCK.

Kershner's Justly Celebrated

I. X. L. HORSE LINIMENT

WILL CURE Sweeny, Fistula, Poll Evil, Ring bone in early stage, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Cuts, Scratches, Greased Heel, Callous Curb, Rheumatism, Contraction of Muscles, Distemper, Hollow Horn of Cattle, Foot Rot of Sheep, &c.

ITS MERITS HAVE BEEN TESTED

by many of the largest horse and cattle dealers and many of the best men in the country, and in no instance has any one who has given it a trial refused to give testimony in its favor. It has cured diseases heretofore incurable. We ask you to give it a trial. It will prove all we claim for it.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,

84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in second room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. sold&w.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all costruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

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2 "	1,000	420 "	20		
2 "	500	2,610 "	6		

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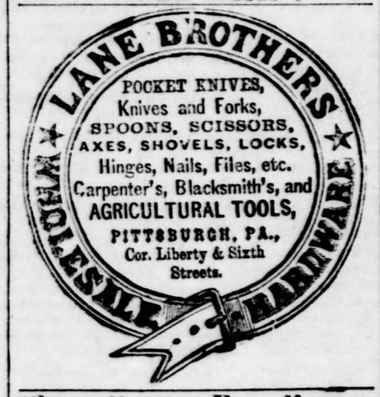

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4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GI that application will be made next session of the Legislature for the creatio corporation by the name and style of "The Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be locat the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the cor tion shall be the purchase and sale of real esta connection with banking or discounting priv The amount of capital stock to be fixed at on dred and fifty thousand dollars je26-d.

FICIAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We publish below the official vote of State at the election for Governor and sident in 1872:

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR.		PRESIDENT.	
	BUCKALEW, D.	Hartranft, R.	GREELEY.	Grant, R.
ams	3038	2765	2580	2735
gheny	16490	25771	9055	25846
strong	3469	4434	2078	4297
ver	2832	3685	1798	3517
ford	2977	2973	2165	2901
ks	13947	7898	10201	7741
ir	3244	4263	2183	4251
dford	4434	7443	3563	7452
ks	7658	7278	5445	6913
ler	3440	3985	2534	4015
mbria	3530	2828	2547	2841
meron	531	572	340	554
bon	2533	2444	1946	2452
tre	3712	3292	2695	3142
ester	6510	9886	3862	9249
rion	3588	2727	2304	2558
arfield	3432	1995	2329	1970
nton	2632	2018	1758	2063
umbia	3526	2110	3001	2009
wford	6473	7031	4887	6938
mberland	4614	4176	3557	3895
uphin	5113	7450	3331	6954
laware	2638	4339	1166	4231
	1193	628	753	679
e	5271	7467	3787	7502
yette	4631	3954	2663	3881
rest	340	418	155	369
anklin	4182	4505	3146	4301
lton	1125	797	808	747
ene	3450	1795	2829	1852
ntingdon	2690	3249	1805	3096
liana	2146	4472	1266	4386
ferson	2247	2407	1156	2253
niata	1739	1352	1265	1306
ncaster	9964	13774	5717	14288
wrence	1705	3426	945	3429
banon	2824	4285	2076	4171
high	6895	5355	5622	5342
zerne	14433	12341	10004	12966
coming	5056	4639	3837	4423
Kean	950	1025	618	1040
rcer	4598	5573	3411	5517
ffin	1765	1786	1127	1685
nroe	2839	658	2205	787
ntgomery	8463	8454	5113	8080
ntour	1623	1378	1333	1384
rthampton	8121	4880	6155	4841
rthumb'land	4363	4314	3356	4271
rry	2514	2752	1744	2363
iladelphia	48841	69278	23407	68792
ke	1154	246	797	389
tter	1042	1466	554	1463
uylkill	9377	8980	6983	8657
yder	1371	1906	915	1803
merset	1802	3430	1383	3495
llivan	744	431	571	440
squehanna	3403	4333	2907	4536
oga	2376	5504	1777	5730
ion	1372	2069	916	1997
mango	4415	5071	2986	4780
arren	2333	3176	1538	3090
ashington	4992	5294	3223	5134
ayne	3030	2119	2152	2463
estmoreland	6475	5581	4719	5412
yoming	1791	1561	1399	1552
rk	8388	6400	6753	6299
Total	317760	333387	211961	349689
		317760		211961
ajority		35627		137728

HARRISBURG.

he Constitutional Convention—Time Wasted—The Impudence of the Ring and the Stupidity of the Chief Clerk.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

HARRISBURG, November 14, 1872.

Editors Post: The Convention drags its ow length along. It is animated at mes over small matters, for the wire lge of the intellect of the average Consti- ational member is not yet worn off, and e yearns and burns to air his acuteness nd his eloquence. The yeas and nays re ordered on questions that do not mount to the value of a rye straw, in rder to put people on the record—"to put hem on the record, sir, you know"—how- eit no man can remember how ten of his olleagues voted in twenty-four hours af- r the call.

To an old dweller at the State Capital, ike myself, (who saw a Constitutional onvention here once before) all this is ery amusing. But what amuses me most s the cool impudence of the Ring, which olds its regular sessions as usual, and naps out the business of our honest friends f the Convention. The smooth and quasi on-in-law of the grand old ring-master, Cameron)—they call the aforesaid son- n-law McVay, or, as he affectionately writes it, MacVeagh (!)—with the es aped Libby prisoner, White, are trying o run the concern. They made a ticket or officers on Monday night at their cau- us, which, as Mr. Cuyler very properly aid, was most "indecently" announced n the morning *before* the Convention met, n the newspapers. But Mr. Cuyler, uileless man, has not been here so long as I have. I know the members of the Ring by sight, and am familiar with the dark istory of their deeds. That was a very mall part of their "indecencies."

But what disgusts me entirely is the *kind* of people they have forced upon the Convention for officers. They gave Onslow a negro for Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, doubtless because O. had the gout, and needed a good servant, but that was nothing to the Chief clerk they appointed. He is an incapable named Imbrie from Beaver county. He may be able to read fine print without spelling more than half the words, but as for "writing hand," the poor man can scarcely make it out at all; and then his voice is not such a one as that of the veteran Smuil, whose good reading has made his fortune. Smuil assisted poor Imbrie for a little while at the request of the convention, but soon left the new clerk to his fate.

I can think of but one motive the ring could have for putting such an imbecile as Imbrie in the clerk's chair. They want to torture the President, Mr. Meredith, who is not of their choosing, in the hope that he will retire in disgust. But the fine old man has too much blood in him for that, and he manages his business admirably in despite of Imbrie. The Ring's choice of officers was simply abominable.

One question was settled by the convention to-day. To use a strong phrase, they "spat upon" the restriction of the Legislature concerning the Bill of Rights—or the IXth Article of the old Constitution. It is not likely that the IXth article will be much disturbed. But the Legislature who undertook to fetter the hands of the convention would have got a little information if they had heard the discussion about the irrevocable law. The power of the convention over the IXth Article was asserted by a vote of 105 to 18. I suppose the 18 were (several of them at least) in the last Legislature. I was sorry to see two or three solid men go with them.

The convention talks of adjourning next week to meet in Philadelphia after January 1. But they *may* come here again.

Yours truly,

R. R.

PHILADELPHIA'S TAMMANY.

The Wooden Pavement Ring.

Mr. Thomas H. Gill, member of Common Council from the Eleventh ward, was sworn—Some time in the summer of 1871 Mr. Young and myself were brought here in connection with some committee; Young, on the landing near the clerk's room, called me aside and said: "How are you on this wooden pavement?" I said, "What do you mean?" He replied, "I am authorized to offer you $250 a vote for the wooden pavement on Broad street;" my first impulse was to insult him, but I afterwards thought I could use him, and said, what company do you represent? He said, "I don't know the name of the company;" I told him that I understood some parties were offering $500 a vote; he said, "Is that so? If that is the case, of course, I will go for the highest bidder. If you got any information of a higher price, let me know, and we will work in accord;" that is the sense of what he said; I said if I am to act in this matter I want to know what I am doing; I don't want to stand up and throw my vote away; I want to know who is in this matter with you; who is going to vote; he pulled a pass-book from his pocket, and said I have either several or seven names who have agreed to take it (the consideration); he didn't show me the contents of the book; the understanding was that if either of us heard of a fixed price for a vote we were to let each other know; we parted with that understanding. Either the same night or a week after, my colleague, Mr. King, of Select Council, and myself were walking home together, when I related to him—

Mr. Kneass objected to a detail of a conversation between Gill and King, Mr. Young not being present.

Mr. Addis moved that Mr. Gill be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Gill merely desired to show that he had related the circumstances as soon almost as it occurred to Mr. King and others to show that this was a fact.

Mr. Nead desired his rulings to be perfectly fair, and said that the Committee could determine this in a few minutes.

The Committee retired, and on re-assembling, Mr. Nead said that the Committee would hear the statement, inasmuch as the Committee could not compel the attendance of witnesses, and would afterwards rule out all that they did not consider evidence.

Mr. Gill—I told him what had transpired, and added that I thought Young was a fool to approach me in so open a manner and attempt to buy my vote for $250, and that I was playing with him, and expected to get further information as to who had agreed to sell their votes, and who were buying their votes, and as soon as I got the information I would arise in my place in the Convention and denounce them. Mr. King replied that he didn't think I would get any more information, for as soon as Young told that he had me as one of his dupes they would let me drop; two or three times we asked each other how we were getting along, and each said it was about the same way; that was all about Mr. Young; as regards the bribery question, the parties who are connected with the wooden ring, from information I have——

Mr. Kneas objected to any rumor that might have reached Mr. Gill, unless he could give his informer's name.

Mr. Warner, ex-officio member of the committee, desired to know to whom, beside Mr. King, Mr. Gill had given information.

Mr. Gill—I had spoken to several friends beside Mr. King, but had forgotten to whom, until Mr. Chas. Morgan, of Frankford, called at my office last week, and said I had told him all about it last year. it was no secret among personal friends of mine.

Mr. Wagner—Do you know of any one that either offered or was offered money to vote on the Broad street pavement bill?

Mr. Gill—I do, as far as others have told me; Mr. Logan told me parties offered him money; other parties told me that they knew there were $50,000 for Councils for the wood pavement—$20,000 for Select and $30,000 for Common Council; who held the money for Common Council I don't know, but a check for $20,000 for Select Council I was told was held by Mr. Thomas J. Smith, member of Select Council from the Sixteenth ward; I decline to give the name of my informant as to this; Theophilus Derringer, Charles Harkness, ex-member of Councils from the Twentieth ward; Wm. F. Smith, Ald. McMullin, Samuel Josephs, Robert Lister Smith and Beidler, who kept the Markoe House, were interested in the wooden pavement; Daniel Ray, ex-member of Council from the Twentieth ward, told me that instead of its being $50,000, it was $1,000 a vote.

The *Ledger* says editorially:

A session was held yesterday by the Council Committee appointed to investigate the charges made by Mr. Gill of that chamber against Mr. Young, member from the Fourth ward, of attempted bribery to vote for a wooden pavement on Broad street. The testimony opens up another chapter in the history of the paving "Rings" which have afflicted this city for years, and it should be read carefully by those who have been reluctant to believe what has been intimated concerning the use of money in Councils in the interest of the "Rings." Mr. Gill's statement is very plain and circumstantial, bearing the unerring marks of truth upon the face of it. He is supported by other direct and collateral evidence. The parties implicated are named in the report. Among the more important disclosures is the fact that one of the parties who was striving for a wood pavement on Broad street would have had a clear hundred thousand dollars to "divide" among his friends if he should get the contract. It has, perhaps, escaped the memory of some of our readers that at the time when this precious conspiracy against the public purse was going on in 1871, a loan ordinance for five hundred thousand dollars for a wooden pavement on Broad street was worked through Common Council by the necessary vote of two-thirds of all the members. This was under the "Huhn dynasty," the surviving members of which seem to be upon the eve of returning to power in Common Council with the new year. That ordinance never got through Select Council, because it could not command a two-thirds vote. At that time it was stated, on good authority, that a purse of fifty thousand dollars was held "in trust," to reward the faithful who had voted or who would vote for the Broad street bill. Corroborative evidence of the truth the statement crops out of the testimony taken yesterday. The whole of this portion of the plot should be developed.

There is one little circumstance which speaks volumes as to the fears entertained by the paving "Rings" that their secrets will be exposed. It is the earnest appeal made by Young to Messrs. Gill, Nead and Allison, of Common Council, that they would not press this investigation. This was *after* Mr. Young had affirmed with "uplifted hand" that there was no truth in Mr. Gill's charge. But those gentlemen were not persuaded from their duty by Young's appeals. They are now doing the public a great service, in which we trust they will perserve to the end.

POLITICAL.

ALABAMA.

Federal Tyranny in its Most Odious Form.

MONTGOMERY, November 17.—Messrs. Morgan, Kimbro and McNeil, Conservatives, who have certificates of election as members of the Legislature, were arrested by the United States Deputy Marshal to-day between Selma and Uniontown. It is reported that the Marshal is to take them to Mobile. The Marshal said that he had instructions not to take bail. The offense charged is some violation of the election law. This will make the political complexion of the Legislature doubtful on organization, as the carrying of the prisoners to Mobile will involve several days' delay. The Liberals and Conservatives would have a majority in the House if the arrested parties were allowed to take their seats. The Legislature meets to-morrow.

Democratic Majority in Legislature on Joint Ballot.

NASHVILLE, November 16.—Mr. Tyler, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, of Alabama, telegraphed to Athens, to George T. Huston, that the Democrats will have four or five majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. Mr. Houston and Judge R. W. Walker, of Huntsville, are prominent Democratic aspirants to the United States Senate.

THE PARTY OF THE FUTURE.

Ohio First in the Field—Important Meeting of the Democratic and Liberal State Committees Preparatory to a Complete Coalition of the Two Parties.

COLUMBUS, O., November 15.—A special consultation meeting of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Ohio was held here to-day.

The Liberals.

about forty in number, met separately and adopted resolutions declaring that in their opinion it was desirable that a consolidation of all the elements favoring the leading principles enunciated by the Cincinnati platform should be effected, and that until such consolidation is effected the Liberal organization should be maintained and perfected, that the next Liberal State Convention should declare squarely in favor of tatiff for revenue only, and invite all persons, without regard to former political associations, to unite with them; recommending that after the next convention the name of Liberal Republican as a party name should be dropped and that of the Liberal party be adopted, asking all organizations which have thus far co-operated with the Liberal Republicans to abandon the old party name with a view to a more perfect union under the name of Liberals; that as a party they are opposed to all special legislation or special privileges, believing that the equal rights of all should the guiding principle in all ramifications of the Government affairs and that great care should be taken in selecting candidates for members of the constitutional convention.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican State Committees.

together with a large number of representative men of the two organizations from various parts of the State held a consultation meeting this afternoon in this city, pursuant to a call issued on the 6th of this month.

A Committee had been appointed by the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Executive Committees to prepare an address to the Democrats and Liberals of Ohio for consideration and adoption by this meeting. This committee consisted of Senator Thurman, Gen. Thomas Ewing, Gen. Brinkerhoff and John G. Daspler.

Joint Address to the Ohio Democrats and Liberals.

Senator Thurman, on behalf of the committee, reported the address to the meeting.

It was unanimously adopted, as follows: *To the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Ohio:*

The Presidential election is over, and Grant is re-elected. It is not our purpose at this time to speak of the causes of this result; it is the future that demands your attention, and recurrence to the past is useful only to ascertain facts and lessons. They teach that a majority of the Democratic party, perhaps ninety-five per cent. voted for Greeley. A large body of citizens, heretofore of the Republican organization, also voted for him. The aggregate of their votes, as nearly as we can estimate, exceed three millions and a quarter. The nominal popular majority for Grant is something over half a million on a vote of nearly or quite seven millions, a majority of about seven per cent. This is the result as nearly as we are able, in the absence of official returns to, state it. But this vote does not represent with exactness the sentiment of the country. It is evident that a large body of electors

Staid Away from the Polls.

Nearly every one of these men is an opponent of the administration, and had they seen fit to cast their vote, Grant's popular majority would be very small, if it indeed would exist at all. The prominent points of the election may be briefly stated: Ninety-five per cent. of the Democrats voted for Greeley; of the remaining five per cent., a comparatively small number voted for Grant; the greater part of them did not vote at all. Of the Liberal Republicans who joined the party of reform, a large majority stood fast, while others, despairing of success, went back to their old associations or staid at home. Now leaving out of view the venal men, who, from corrupt motive, deserted the cause and voted for Grant and who cannot be relied on by any party that uses none but honorable means to further its success, it may be safely affirmed that the great body of electors who staid away from the polls are, as they have been in times past, opposed to the dominant Radical party. It is true that they did by their vote manifest their opposition at the late election, and this fact is greatly to be regretted; but let us not

Rashly Cast Harsh Censures

upon them, if they could not overcome their old feelings and prejudices so far as to vote for a life-long opponent. We may deplore the fact, but we should not be so unjust as to place them in the ranks of our enemies. We have an abiding faith that with time and reflection they will be found as heretofore, acting on our side. The Radical camp is no camp for them. Nor is it the part of wisdom to draw the party tomahawk upon Democrats or Liber Republicans, who, from conscientious but mistaken motives, saw fit to vote for Grant. The circumstances were novel and peculiar, such as had never before been seen, and men of the best intention were liable to err. Condemn as strongly as you will the base men who sold their votes, but be charitable to your old friends, who, under circumstances of difficulty and embarrassment, differed from you in opinion. Instead of repelling, strive to win them back.

Free, Independent Thought

is the very essence of Democracy and true Republicanism. It created the Democratic party of the beginning. It has maintained it ever since. It gave rise to the Liberal Republican element of to-day, and to it we must look for accessions in the future. What is needed, then, is not crimination and recrimination, but the opposite. Three and a quarter millions of electors have protested by their votes against the Radical misrule, under which the country has suffered, and which threatens to overthrow the very foundation of free government. The reasons for their protests are as potent to-day as when they cast their votes. By every consideration of consistency and just principle these men are bound to continue to act together. The necessity therefor is likely to increase, instead of diminish. Advocates of centralization are likely to become

More Audacious Than Ever

in their attacks upon local self government. The exactions of combined wealth, and the corrupt use of money in elections are likely to become established usages, if not speedily rebuked. It is no time, therefore, for any lover of free institutions, of purity in elections and Government and of just and equal laws to relax his efforts; nor is it intelligent, or wise, or manly to despair of success. No reform party ever gained its first battle. Consolidated abuses can only be overthrown by repeated assault. Monopoly and corruption die hard, but in the end they do die, when a free and virtuous people will their destruction.

We say, then, to every friend of reform,

Be of Good Cheer.

Ohio is, we believe, the only State in which the Radical majority of 1868 has been reduced. A few more struggles and it will cease.

(Signed) JNO. THOMPSON,
Chair'n. Dem. State Cen. Com.
(Signed) R. BRINKERHOFF,
Chair'n. Lib. Rep. State Cen. Com.

What's in a Name.

The duty of calling a State Convention of the two organizations was remitted to the two State Executive Committees.

Considerable talk was elicited by reading the resolutions adopted by the Liberal meeting, but most of the older Democrats present objected so strongly to giving up the name of the Democratic party and adopting in its stead that of the Liberal party, that no motion or resolutions on the subject were brought before the meeting.

The meeting did not transact any other business.

THE POLITICAL POT.

Rubbing Over with Dismay—Grant's New Civil Service Departure Severely Censured.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The *Tribune's* special says the President made the following speech to Cameron and his associates, of the Philadelphia delegation who desire the appointment of a postmaster for Philadelphia, of their own selection:

GENTLEMEN:—I do not well see how it would be possible for me to set aside the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission. What have we here? There are two candidates presented, both Republicans. One of them, Mr. Fairman, has been an employee of the Philadelphia Postoffice for some time, and I am fully satisfied he is fully competent to discharge the duties of postmaster. If I were disposed to set aside the Civil Service rules and go outside, I might appoint Mr. Trueman, but I cannot conscientiously do this.

A Washington special says the city is filling up with politicians who comment severely upon the course of the President in relation to the Civil Service rules as manifested in his remarks to the Pennsylvania delegation about the appointment of a postmaster for Philadelphia. They allege that a strict enforcement of the rules will exclude many men from holding office who have just claims upon Republicans, and who can creditably fill offices for which they apply, but nevertheless cannot pass Civil Service examinations.

What Means this Gathering of the Clans?

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16.—Senators Cameron, Osborne, Spencer and ex-Senator Wade, were among the callers on the President to-day. Many others also called to pay their respects. The ante chamber of the executive office presented this forenoon a scene of animation that has not characterized it for many months. Governor-elect Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is still in Washington. He was at the navy department this morning in conference with Secretary Robeson.

Second Comptroller Broadhead has completed his official report. It is merely a detail of office work and contains no recommendations.

Grant on Grant.

The Young Men's Republican club of Washington called upon the President to-day, and congratulated him on his re-election. The President in reply to an informal address said that the vote he had received was more gratifying to him than the possession of the office itself, as it served to show that the American people did not believe the campaign slanders on s character.

Cabinet Making.

ST. LOUIS, November 16.—The *Democrat* this morning states editorially and advisedly that there will be but two changes in President Grant's Cabinet after the 4th of March next. These will be the retirement of Secretary Fish and Boutwell. The former, it is expected, will be offered the mission to England, and the latter a seat in the United States Senate.

Forthcoming Message of the President—A More Liberal Policy Toward the South.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The President has recently been arranging the points for his message, but has not yet commenced writing it. Some of the contents of the document can be inferred only from his recent private utterances, and it is safe to say that it will be more liberal in its tone, especially toward the South, than his former messages, the recent vote in that section being indicative of a better feeling than heretofore toward the General Government, while the press is more moderate in its utterances, not taking into account the popular majority of the entire country. The recent pardon of Appleton Oaksmith is regarded by Southern gentlemen as showing a more friendly policy and foreshadowing executive action relative to some of the Ku-klux prisoners now serving out sentences in the Albany penitentiary.

ARKANSAS.

The Latest Returns—Reformers Elect a Portion of the State Ticket.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., November 15.—The *Gazette* publishes returns, official and unofficial, from every county in the State. They give Baxter a majority of over seven hundred for Governor. The same paper expresses the opinion that D. J. Furth, Reform candidate for Lieutenant Governor J. R. Berry, Reform candidate for Auditor, W. J. Hynes, Reform candidate for Congressman at large are also elected. It thinks Gouse, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the First district and Gunter, Democrat, in the Third. It will require the official count to settle the matter as to Smith, Berry, Hynes and Gouse.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Filling Vacancies—Partial Report of Committee on Rules—A Resolution adopted by a Large Majority to Appoint a Committee on the Bill of Rights.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, November 14, 1872.

Mr. Woodward, on behalf of the Democratic delegates at large, reported Caleb E. Wright, of Luzerne, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Rhone.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the heads of departments for financial information.

Mr. Newlin, from the Committee on Rules, made a partial report naming the standing committees of the Convention, twenty-four in number.

The Convention took up the report and acted on each committee separately.

The Committees on Legislature and Railroads was increased from eleven to fifteen.

On the Committee on the Bill of Rights a long discussion took place.

Judge Black contended that the Convention must be bound by the limitations of the laws of the last Legislature, and would not touch the Bill of Rights.

The opposite view that the Convention is sovereign, was generally held by the delegates.

Able speeches were made, and the Committee was ordered by a very large majority.

Mr. Smull has been requested, by a vote of the Convention, to assist the officers.

The officers elected yesterday were sworn in.

Mr. Gowan presented the resignation of Mr. Freezier, of Columbia.

The Democratic delegates are authorized to fill the vacancy. It is understood that Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew will be elected this evening. L.

Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew Sworn in—Report of the Committee on Rules Adopted.

HARRISBURG, November 15.—A committee of five was appointed to confer with the City Councils of Philadelphia in regard to a hall.

The subject of reporting the debates was discussed, and referred to a committee of fifteen.

Mr. Buckalew was sworn in as the successor of Mr. Freeze, who resigned.

The Convention completed the consideration of the reports of the committee of fifteen on standing committees and rules, and the report was adopted with amendments.

At a few moments after twelve o'clock the Convention adjourned until Wednesday morning next at ten o'clock.

THE EPHIPPIC.

Mercer, Pa.

Special to The Post.]

MERCER, Pa., November 14, 1872.

The horse disease has broken out here in a mild form. Twenty cases are reported to-day.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Bergh says the present condition of the horses is the natural result of their cruel treatment during the recent sickness.

A new disease has appeared in every large stable in the city, and the fatal cases have been numerous.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 14.—The horse disease has made its appearance here. Upwards of fifty cases are reported to-day.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 14.—The epizootic is on the increase. Business is being restricted for want of facilities to receive and to deliver goods promptly.

Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., November 14.—The epizootic has spread considerably in this section during the last twenty-four hours. Owing to the hesitancy of horse owners it is difficult to ascertain precisely to what extent this section is affected. Reports from parties indirectly concerned shows a large number of cases in the city, and the desease steadily on the increase.

Washington.

WASHINGSON, November 14.—The horse dise se shows no s gn of aba em nt here. Several cases of dropsy have occurred.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—Five hundred shipments by rail of coke and oil to the city have been stopped on account of the epizootic The horse plague is spreading, but there are very few deaths from it. The Louisville Mail Company has laid up one packet to await the disappearance of the horse disease.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—Horses generally seem to be improving. About two-thirds of the usual number of street cars were on the several lines to-day.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 16.—The epizootic is still prevalent. Ox and donkey teams are being substituted. Some light wagons are hauled by men. Coal has advanced to seven dollars per load, two dollars being charged for delivery. The railroads are refusing to receive freight for delivery here. Great inconvenience is resulting from the disease. The citizens pulled the engines to a fire to day and last night. The plan worked well, extinguishers being used freely.

BOSTON.

Boston's First Sabbath Since the Great Fire—Large Attendance at the Churches—Crowds Sight-seeing in the Burnt Districts—Recovering Valuable Souvenirs—Rescuing the Corpses of the Missing.

BOSTON, November 17.—The crowded churches to day were in remarkable contrast to their attendance on the previous Sabbath, when the audiences were composed of a few women and children. The great conflagration was the subject to-day in all the city pulpits.

Washington street is now open for travel, and other streets in the burned district will probably be cleared of the debris during to-morrow. A small military guard is still on duty.

Thousands of people visited the ruins to-day.

The postoffice in Faneuil Hill has become so swamped with mails that they are obliged to send a large amount of matter to other offices for distribution.

Harvard College has lost so heavily by the fire that it asks for $50,000 for immediate use, and $200,000 for rebuilding.

The most interesting locality among the ruins to-day, and one to which hundreds were attracted by the operations there in progress, was the rear of the store of Shrieve, Crump & Low. Beneath the sidewalk was a brick vault, fifteen feet long, ten feet wide and ten feet deep, which contained between $75 000 and $100,000 worth of silver, including the altar service belonging to Trinity Church, a portion of the sacramental silver of Brattle Square church, a set of silver presented to Col. Wm. Aspinwall, by merchants of London, whose names are inscribed thereon, including those of George Peabody, Baring Bros. and others; a pitcher presented by Daniel Webster to Peter Harvey, and other mementoes, beside the silver ware belonging to the firm. The goods were placed there after the fire was got under on Summer street; the vault being considered the most secure place in the neighborhood. When the building was blown down by the explosion of the gas at least two hundred tons of granite were piled upon the top of the vault, but upon opening the vault the sacramental silver presented to Trinity church bp King George III; the Brattle Square church pitcher bearing date 1704; the Webster pitcher, and other silver ware were brought forth in good order. In some parts of the vault, which were exposed to the hottest of the fire, articles were melted. Later in the afternoon search was continued under the sidewalk with the hope of finding a service of silver, which had been sent down to the workmen on Saturday to be cleaned, but with what success has not transpired.

Loss to Harvard College.

BOSTON, November 16.—Harvard College suffered by the fire to the extent of $562,000, including the value of the leased will. It will cost $500,000 to rebuild. Toward this it has $100,000 of good insurance out of $216,000 for which it was insured. The permanent loss is thus reduced to $200,000. This, says President Elliott, we must beg.

The Burnt Newspaper Offices.

The fire was rather severe on publishers but the *Transcript, American, Home Magazine, Waverly,* and all the weeklies and monthlies secured new quarters at once, and though temporarily incommoded, new presses, new type, and hard work will enable them to soon run smoothly again.

Considerable salvages of wood and leather are being found among the ruins, the value amounting to several thousand dollars.

Searching for Corpses.

The remains of two ladies taken from the ruins of the fire on Wednesday are in charge of an undertaker and there are no means of identifying them except by patches of clothing. The remains of the mother of Miss Martha Hutchinson have been found among the ruins of Messrs. Shrive, Crump & Lore's store. Miss Hutchinson saved herself by jumping from the window. The search continues for other bodies.

A contribution of $500 was received today from the Chicago police for the Boston police.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

National Insurance Company of Boston Perpetually Enjoined.

BOSTON, November 16.—A perpetual injunction has been issued against the National Insurance Company, of this city, and S. F. Humphrey, Hiram Ruggles and N. H. Dillingham appointed receivers.

Latest Estimate of Insurance Losses.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The latest and lowest estimate of the insurance losses by the Boston fire gives the total amount as $48,572,300, which is distributed as follows: Massachusetts companies, $29,710,000; Connecticut companies, $2,952,800; New York companies, $6,850,000; Maine companies, $409,000; Rhode Island companies, $920,000; California companies, $75,000; Illinois companies, $30,000; Missouri companies, $25,000; Minnesota companies, $50,000; New Jersey companies, $17,500; Ohio companies, $205,000; Pennsylvania companies, $2,776,500; Wisconsin companies, $50,000; Foreign companies, $4,510,000. The wool dealers, it is said, are fully covered by insurance. A large number of bales are being recovered from the ruins, of which the outsides are burned black but the insides are good. It is believed that the direct and indirect losses will not exceed forty million dollars after the insurance is liquidated.

Action of New York Fire Underwriters.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The Fire Underwriters to-day adopted resolutions expressing the conviction that the laws of this State require an official examination by the Superintendent of the Insurance Departments into the actual condition of companies, to afford ample protection to the rights of policy holders. The resolutions also declare that when a company becomes embarrassed in consequence of an extensive conflagrations as at Chicago and Boston, judicial interference, on complaint of a claimant for loss or of the individual stockholders, enjoining an insurance company from continuing business and appointing a receiver, becomes an act of injustice, and is inimical to the best interests of the claimants and stockholders, and finally that judicial action upon an *ex parte* statement when a company, while honorably pursuing its business, either becomes or is supposed to be embarrassed by the occurrence of exceptionally large fires, would inflict wrong on honest claimants and stockholders and be liable to involve substantial companies in serious loss or to produce bankruptcy unnecessarily.

Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, November 16.—The first snow of the season is now falling.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE CARNIVAL OF DEATH.

The Tragic Debauch on Penn Street—Corbett Dead—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday we referred to the tragic debauch at No. 642 Penn street, which was attended with such fatal results. Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, Corbett, one of the high contracting revelers, died from his injuries. It appears that he had fallen down stairs, and was lying on the floor at the foot insensible. His head was bent under his body, and on lifting him the blood poured out freely from wounds which had been inflicted as he rebounded from the stairs while falling. The result could not have been otherwise than fatal, as the unfortunate man's brain was shivered to pieces. Harden, his companion, it will be remembered, was found dead on the floor near his bed. There does not appear to be any reason to suppose foul play, as the evidence shows that nobody went near the room from the time the two men were left in their beds until the household was startled by the falling of Corbett.

Yesterday Coroner West held an inquest on both bodies, and the following testimony was elicited:

Sarah Humphreys, sworn—Keep the boarding house at No. 642 Penn street; have been acquainted with John Harden for two years; James Corbett came to my house six months ago; on Saturday evening Harden, Corbett and Thos. Murray came from work between six and seven o'clock; Harden and Corbett went out soon afterwards. Harden came in about eleven o'clock at night; I did not see him; don't know what time Corbett came in; yesterday morning before I got up they were out again; they were at breakfast at about seven o'clock; there was a little sign of liquor on both of them; they both went out together after breakfast, together with Thomas Murray and James Frawley; the four men came in together between ten and eleven o'clock; Harden sat down in the dinning-room, pretty tight, and at last he consented to go up stairs to bed; Frawley and myself helped him up stairs to bed; he had no power in his legs at all; we put him in bed and covered him up; coming down stairs we found Corbett sitting in the hall; he could not speak, he was so drunk; Frawley and I took him up stairs and put him to bed; the men were both put in the same room, but different beds; that was the last I saw of either of them until Corbett fell down about three o'clock yesterday afternoon; no one saw him fall. We only heard the noise, there was no one up the stairs except Harden's little boy, from the time they were put to bed until he fell down stairs; when I found Corbett he was lying on his back at the foot of the stairs, unable to speak, he died at twenty minutes before five o'clock this morning; he never spoke; I can't say where the men got their liquor. Both the men were in the habit of getting drunk. Corbett was about twenty-seven years of age, and a single man. He was a native of Ireland. Harden was fifty-four years of age. He was a widower, and leaves one son seventeen years of age. When I found Harden he was lying on the floor dead. He had been dead some time.

Patrick James Frawley, sworn—Am a metal weigher for the Valley railroad, and board at No. 642 (Mrs. Humphrey's) Penn street; went out Sunday morning between seven and eight o'clock; had two drinks at that time; then came in and had breakfast; then went out again, and had three more drinks of whisky; we then came back to the house; helped Mrs. Humphreys take Harden up stairs; I don't remember helping take Corbett up stairs; we got part of the whisky at taverns on Penn st.; there were only the two, deceased and myself, at first; then Mr. Murray joined us; Harden and Corbett were both drunk on Saturday night.

Thomas Murray, sworn—Board at No. 642 Penn street, and work on the Valley railroad; yesterday morning, after breakfast, Corbett asked me to go out and have a drink; I went; Harden, Corbett, Frawley and myself made the party; we had three drinks a piece; I took a pint home.

James Harden sworn—Am a son of John Harden, and board in the same house; the last time I saw father was yesterday morning at breakfast; it was four P. M. when I heard of his death; I was up stairs at one P. M., and he was asleep and breathing very heavily then; did not speak to him; he has drank very heavy for a long time past; he was a native of Ireland; he had no money and I have none.

Dr. J. A. Duncan sworn—Am a practicing physician; was called about four o'clock yesterday afternoon to see the man who had fallen down stairs; I found him laboring under concussion of the brain; while examining him, I was called up stairs by Mrs. Humphreys to see Harden; he was lying on his back with his head back on the floor; he was dead and had been dead some time; examined him carefully and found no external marks of violence; am of the opinion he died of congestion of the brain, superinduced by drink; found nothing to indicate poison; think six drinks of whisky would be sufficient to cause congestion; was informed that James Corbett was in a beastly state of intoxication; I deemed it advisable to let the effects of the whisky wear off before operating on him; in the evening I called again and found a considerable contusion on the right side of the head, being evidently the source of compression of the brain; I made an incision to the skull, which revealed a fracture; found portions of the bone pressing on the brain; Dr. Ahl and myself trepanned the skull and elevated the depressed pieces of skull; after the operation he seemed to revive a little; at midnight found him in a comatose condition; have no doubt there was an internal fracture of the base of the brain.

This closed the testimony, and the jury rendered a verdict in each case in accordance with the opinion expressed by Dr. Duncan.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending November 17,, 1872:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Delirium tremens, 1; intemperance, 1; angina, 1; asphyxia, 1; consumption, 3; congestion of the lungs, 2; debility, 1; disease of the brain, 1; disease of the heart, 1; exhaustion, 1; puerperal, 1; typhoid fever, 6; inflamation of the brain, 1; inflamation of the lungs, 4; endocardium, 1; inanition, 1; old age, 3; paralysis, 1; purpura Hæmorrhagica, 1; tetanus, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1; still births. 2.

Of the above there were 20 males, 19 females, 38 white and 1 colored.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

THE PARK PROJECT.

The Schenley Donation—Communication from Capt. Hatch—Conditions of the Tender—The Offer Approved by the Park Committee.

Yesterday afternoon the special committee on public parks held another meeting, when N. B. Hatch, Esq., agent for Capt. Schenley, submitted the following communication:

PITTSBURGH, November 20, 1871.

Gentlemen of Committee on Parks:

I beg leave to say to your Board, in relation to the proposition of Capt. E. W. H. Schenley and wife, that their views, as communicated through me, were limited to a donation of one hundred acres out of their tract known as "Mount Airy," with an entrance from Fifth avenue, for the purpose and site of a public park. All that has been done by me, as their agent, was based on and restricted by this limit. This proposed donation to the citizens of Pittsburgh of this beautiful site for a park, is a generous example, which, it is hoped, will be emulated by other large land owners within the city lines, of which several might be named.

Will the Committee allow me here, for the purpose of correcting some errors which have, no doubt, inadvertently found a place in the columns of the daily papers, to state how and why the map of survey shows the erea to sum up one hundred and thirty-five acres, instead of one hundred, as first proposed. The reporters have, in some way made the types to read that I "had offered this one hundred and thirty-five, to which I was limited in closely examining this land, in company with your worthy engineer, Mr. Dempster, the most elligible grounds for carriage ways were kept in view; and afterwards, on surveying the lines, they were found to take in one hundred and thirty-five acres. Then I stated that inasmuch as I was limited to one hundred acres, by my instructions, it was proper to have a traced copy of the map of survey, showing all the roads and entrances, including the boulevard entrance from Fifth avenue—forwarded to the owners, along with such conditions and reservations as seemed to me to be equitable in view of the free gift of so large an area of land. These conditions and reservations I have endeavored to express as plainly as possible, and in case they are approved by the owners, I shall be much pleased to see carried out, viz:

1. That no other roads, avenues or approaches are to be hereafter opened or constructed through the lands of the donors, than those shown on the diagram or map of survey at this date, except with the consent of the donors and their heirs or devisees.

2. That all the ways or roads, approaches, bridges, etc., are to be constructed on the lines or locations as now shown on said map or diagram of survey, and without any other expense, assessment or cost to the donors than is paid by all the citizens throughout the entire city limits, and as a general tax.

3. That the donors, devisees, heirs or lessees who now occupy, or may from time to time occupy, on the adjoining part of the tract from which the park proper and its boulevard entrance from Fifth avenue, or any other of the wards to, through or around, and on the borders of said park, boulevard, roads and entrances, are taken shall have free passage over the same to and from their several occupancies, as through any highways of the city, provided said reserved rights and privileges shall continue only while the fee simple remains and is retained by the donors, their heirs and devisees.

4. The boulevard entrance from Fifth avenue, and continuation of the same over Boundary street by bridge (and along the route as shown on the northerly side of map of survey) to be commenced by the spring of 1873, and opened, and of proper grade for travel, along to the far (east) side of the park, not later than two years from that time; and all the other avenues, as marked on said map of survey, to be completed within five years from April, 1873. Respectfully,

N. B. HATCH.

The order of Capt. Schenley was approved by the Park Committee, who will recommend the acceptance of the same by the Councils on Monday next.

A NUMBER of convalescent equines appeared on the streets yesterday, with red Zouave knee breeches.

As a Remedy

For Bronchial Affections and Chronic diseases of the Lungs, nothing ever before discovered equals Dr. Pierce,s Golden Medical Discovery. 604.

Soldiers' Homesteads.

The Land Department of the Northern Pacific Railroad gives notice that there are abundant government lands, of the very finest quality, along the line of that road in Central Minnesota, which are open to settlement as free homesteads. Lands of this character near to railroads are now comparatively scarce in the West. The above named company carries all homestead settlers over its line at reduced rates, and gives them the free use of a comfortable Reception House while they are selecting their land and preparing a house. Information, maps, ect., may be obtained by addressing the Land Department, N. P. R. R., at 23 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Attention

of our readers is called to the advertisement of L. R. Norton, which we publish in this issue. Mr. Norton is the State agent for the celebrated Jewett & Goodman Organ, which is said to be one of the finest and best toned instruments in the market. He is also sole agent for the unrivaled F. C. Lighte piano and other first class makes. Those who think of purchasing either a piano or organ should call and examine his stock at 118 Smithfield street.

For Indigestion.

Dyspepsia, depression of spirit and general debility in their various forms also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Aulisaya Bark* is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists. nw,

An Essential of Loveliness.

To be entirely beautiful the hair should be abundant and lustrous. This is absolutely essential to complete loveliness. The most regular features, the most brilliant complexion and pearliest teeth fail of their due effect if the hair be then, dry, or harsh. On the contrary the plainest face, if it be but surmounted by luxuriant and silken tresses, is apt to impress the beholder with a sense of actual beauty. That crowning ornament of her sex is harpily, within the reach of lovely woman, and being as discriminating as she is lovely, she long ago discovered that Lyon's Kathairon was the sure means of securing it. No preparation for the Hair ever enjoyed a tithe of its popularity, and no wonder, since it produces such gratifying results. Applied to the waste and barren places of the scalp, it fructifies and enriches them with a new and ample growth. It is not, of course, pretended that it will do this if the capacity for reproduction is extinct, but so long as it remains that wonderful rehabilitant will assuredly propagate the germ of the hair into life and activity.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	113⅛
United States 6s, 1881, old	115¼
United States 6s (Coupons)	116½
United States 5-20s, 1862	112 @112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	112 @112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	112 @112⅝
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	114⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	115½
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	115¼
United States 10-40s	107⅛
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	108⅛@108¼
Currency Sixes	113½@113⅝
New 5 Per Cents	111

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 21, 1872.

REMARKS—Trade generally speaking is improving and business was more active; in all directions you could see a large increase in the number of horses on the streets, together with a large number of oxen; a few days more and things will move along in the old way; in regard to values we have no particular change to note. Bacon—The demand has fallen off and prices are weak but no lower; at present our market is well supplied with fresh meats at low prices, thus cutting off the consumption of smoked meats to a considerable extent. Butter—We note a firm market for choice roll for table purposes as the advance we have before noted; medium and common lots on hand to sell are dull, in fact they are not wanted. Buckwheat Flour—Dull; we have seldom noticed less inclination to purchase. The days of buckwheat cakes are drawing to a close. Apples—The market was firm with a good trade demand; the better descriptions are tending upward; the receipts for some days have been light, which fact has strengthened the confidence of holders; besides the near approach of Thanksgiving will increase the demand on that occasion.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,481
Cheese, boxes	1,005
Wheat, sks	1,740
Rye, sks	200
Butter, pks	45
Apples, bbls	100
Corn, sks	979
Barley, sks	460
Oats, sks	3,100
Bacon, tcs	26

The following are the prices unless other wise noted; store rates a shade higher:

HAY—Notwithstanding the large receipts by the river the market was firm, with a good demand at previous prices, viz: $25a30 per ton.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was quiet, with only a moderate demand at the following: Sugar cured hams 17½c; sugar cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 7½c; rib sides 11c; short rib 11½c; clear rib 12c; breakfast bacon 14c; dried beef 18c; mess pork $16; Beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; lard in tierces 9½c; half barrels 10½c, pails 11a12c per pound.

RAGS—In moderate demand at 3½a4c per pound.

SEEDS—The only enquiry was for flax seed, with current sales at $1 95 per bush.

POTATOES—The supply in the market remains large; prices are weak; we quote peach blows by the car load at 70c per bushel; store rates in a small way 75a80c; Jersey sweets $4; Baltimore $3 50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Live chickens quoted by the coop at 50a60c per pair; dressed 14a15c per pound; turkeys 17a18c per pound.

ALE—We have nothing more to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair and sales regular; India ale $11 per barrel; half barrel $5 50; XX ale $10 00 half barrel $5 00; X ale $9 00 per barrel $4 50 half barrel porter $10 per barrel.

ASHES—Market quiet and prices unchanged; we note current sales of soda ash, common 5c; refined 6a6¼c; pots 10c; pearls 11c; nitrate soda 5c.

APPLES—The demand is improving; and prices are governed altogether by the quality and condition, ranging from $1 50, 2 00a2 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was fully up with the demand; we note sales at 45a50c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was a quiet one; small sales were reported at 4¼a4½c.

BEANS—Market entirely devoid of animation; we note sales at $2 50a3 per bu.

BAGGING—Penn Mill is quoted at two bush, 38c; two half bush, 45c; three bush, 53c; Allegheny, two bush, 36c; other sizes in proportion.

BUTTER—The demand is steadily improving, more particularly for the bett grades; holders are firm, and sales of that description are reported at 25a28c per lb; common and medium lots are dull and hard to dispose of; supply large.

BROOM CORN—Unchanged, with sales at 4a7c.

CANDLES—Steady, mould 12c; stern 15c; star 22c.

CARBON OIL—Market weak and quiet; standard brands 23¼a28½c; F. O. B. in a small way the usual advance is charged.

CHEESE—Not so firm, the stock in first hands having accumulated; we quote prime goshen 16¼a17c; Ohio sweitzer 15¼a16c.

CHESTNUTS—Are dull, being offered at $3 50a4 00; stocks large.

CIDER—Is coming in freely; the market is quiet with sales at $4 50a6 00 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—In good supply; sales of Sackett's and Carey's "belles" at $14a15 per bbl; common $10a12.

EGGS—Scarce and advancing.

FLOUR—The market continues in good supply. The receipts are coming in more freely. Sales were transacted at the following rates: spring wheat, good to choice, $7 50a7 75; red winter $8 00a8 50; rye flour $5 25a5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—That the grain trade is a dull one, is as well known to most of our readers as to ourselves. Receipts have been very light for some days. We quote nominally as follows: Wheat: the principal purchasers are the country millers; fair to prime red $1 60a1 65; amber $5 70a1 75; white $1 80a1 85 per bush. Oats are in moderate demand; we quote mixed 38a39c; prime 41a42c. Shelled corn is dull, at 56 a58c; new ear 48a50c. Rye slow of sale, at 78a80c. Barley: common to fair quoted at 80a85c; prime 90 per bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 21, 1872.

REMARKS—The leading dealers report the market very quiet and prices unchanged, dealers confining their operations to limited parcels. At Parker's crude is quoted by the agency at $4 55, but parties who are not in sympathy with the Association are willing to accept $4 25; this fact unsettles the market.

For prices in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market is reported steady with unchanged prices; Philadelphia delivery, of standard brands, any time this year, 27c f. o. b. on cars here at works, 23¼a23½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Sales are reported in a regular way at the following rates: Country brands at $2 05a2 10; city make at $2 12½a2 15 per barrel.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, November 20.—The *Herald* says: The demand is quiet with very little demand, being quoted at pool prices. The following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot 4 45

TITUSVILLE.

700 do spot 4 45

CHURCH RUN.

500 do do $4 45

NEW YORK, November 20.—At the closing of the 19th inst. the market was hardly so firm with no decided change in prices; sales of 3,000 bbls re-sales for contracts at 27c; crude in bulk 14½c; cases 31¼a32c; naptha 18¼c for city; Philadelphia delivery 25¾a27c for refined on short delivery.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.—Market very dull.

Standard White	26¾c
Crude in bulk	19¼a19½c
Cases	30½c
November	27c
December	27c

ROUSEVILLE, November 20.—Market quiet and dull with no business doing; held at pool prices at $4 55.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 20.—Market firm; pool price $4 55.

OIL CITY, November 20.—Market dull and nothing doing at $4 55; Lower Road $4 40; Upper Road $4 40.

TITUSVILLE, November 20.—Market quiet and not quite so firm with some offerings for Titusville delivery at $4 35; pool price $4 45.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 20.—Market quiet but nothing doing; held at $4 55.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, TUESDAY, November 19, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts at the Union Yards, from the various railroads, were about equal to that of the week previous; a portion being from Ohio, and a good many from Washington, Mercer and Butler counties. In quality the lower and medium grades were ully represented; the largest inquiry was for good, smoth cattle, suitable for forwarding East. The market opened slow and exhibited but little improvement up to the close; the number remaining over unsold would be driven to the Central Yards. The rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers	6 50a7 00
Prime 1,300 lb steers	6 00a6 25
Prime 1,200 lb steers	5 25a5 75
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	4 25a4 75
Fair 1,000 lb steers	3 75a4 25
Common	3 25a3 75
Stockers	3 25a2 75
Bulls	2 50a3 00

OPEN.

There are no regular prices; being governed altogether by circumstances.

SHEEP.

The market contained an ample supply; sufficient for all ordinary purposes; the demand was not an active one; holders, however, were not disposed to come down in prices; we quote as follows:

PRICES

Extra 100 lbs. fine wool	$6 00
Extra 95 lbs. fine wool	5 75
Extra 90 lbs. fine wool	5 50
Extra 85 lbs. fine wool	5 25
Extra 80 lbs. fine wool	5 00
Prime 75 lbs. fine wool	4 25a4 75
Common	2 25a2 50

HOGS.

The number on sale was not large the market was firm, the weather being favorable for packing. We quote the following

PRICES:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 50
Prime Philadelphia	4 25
Yorkers	4 25a4 30

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, November 21, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle exhibit a falling off as compared with our last report, still all things taken into consideration the supply was equal to the demand; dealers could obtain all they wanted at current rates; among the receipts was a goodly number destined for the eastern markets, or what is termed through cattle; in regard to prices we have but few changes to note; good smooth cattle, as is always the case, was most fancied and commanded better prices than any other stock; medium and common stock was not so easily disposed of. The asking rates were as follows:

PRICES:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$6 50a7 00
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 00a6 25
Prime, 1,200 lbs steers	5 25a5 75
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	4 25a4 75
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	3 75a4 25
Common	3 25a3 75
Stockers	2 50a3 50
Bulls	3 25a4 75

The receipts were 3,180 head; the shipments for the same time were 2,530 head

HOGS.

The receipts were to a fair extent active; the packing season has been inaugurated. The market was an active one and the transactions for packing were liberal; one curious feature beiug that prime, light hogs averaging from 180 to 200 lbs are the kinds most favored, and sold the most readily; heretofore the principal demand was for heavy weights. York men are paying as much for the former as for the latter; on the other hand Philadelphia dealers fancy the heavy weights. The market was firm at the following

PRICES:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 50
Prime "	4 40a4 45
Good Yorkers	4 50
Common	4 25
Prime, smooth, 180 to 200 lbs	4 80a4 65

The receipts since our last were 8,860 head; the shipments for the same time were 9,650 head.

SHEEP.

The run was a fair one; the quality good and prices a shade better; the current rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs. fine wool	$6 00a6 10
Prime 90 lbs. fine wool	5 50
Prime 95 lbs. fine wool	5 75
Good 85 lbs. fine wool	5 25
Fair 80 lbs. fine wool	4 75a5 25
Common	3 75a4 25

The receipts since our last foot up to 6,870 head; the shipments East for the same time were 2,830 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Money, which was very stringent during the morning, call loans being done at ⅛ per cent. per day, declined to 7 per cent. gold on the acceptance of $2,000,000 bonds by the Treasury. It subsequently hardened to 1-32 per cent. per day, but closed at 5a7 per cent. Discounts were close at 12 per cent., being the inside rate for prime.

Sterling firmer under an improved demand and decreased supply; to-day's, 8⅛a8½; sight, 10.

Gold quiet and heavy, and fell to 113⅛, advanced to 113½, and again declined, closing at 13a13⅛.

Loans 5a7 per cent. gold for carrying and 1-32 for small lot.

Clearings, $63,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $302,700.

Export specie, $99,000 silver bars.

It is reported that the Government has called in for to-morrow ten per cent. of the $4,000,000 greenbacks recently placed on deposit with the National banks.

Governments quiet and steady.

The Treasury purchases will all be paid for in legal tenders.

State bonds dull and steady, with Tennessees very strong.

Stocks generally strong throughout the day. Pacific Mail advanced from 86¼a89 on news safety of Arizona; Northwest common advaned from 83¾a95, with much activity and excitement in the dealings, the stock being reported cornered. Western Union advanced from 75½a76⅝; Ohios from 44⅝a45½; Rock Island from 107¾a108¾, and Lake Shore from 88a88⅜; Erie from 52¼a53¼; other fluctuations small. Market closed dull, and except Northwestern, a trifle off from best rates, but enerally steady.

DRY GOODS.

Business very fair for this period of the season, and commission houses and jobbers are distributing considerable amount of goods. The market is strong for both cottons and woolens. Flannels active; stocks have not been so low in dealers' hands for nine years, and advanced prices are maintained. Prints and rolled jaconets active and the latter are getting scarce in the market. A. Hamilton & Co., dry goods brokers, Boston, have suspended. Foreign goods quiet; prices steady. Linens doing better. Cotton velvets and velveteens selling low at auction.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—Flour dull; family $8 50a10 000. Corn easier; mixed 64c, yellow and white 65c. Oats dull at 44c. Hay scarce; prime $29, choice $30a31 per ton. Pork dull and nominal; new $15, old $15 50. Bacon lower at 5¾a11¾c. Hams irregular; new sugar cured 16½c. Lard dull; tierce 8½c, keg 10½c. Sugar in good demand; common 7c½, fair fair to good fair 9¾c, choice 10½c. Molasses in good demand at 57a59c; prime 60a62c; choice 92a65c. Whisky quiet; Louisiana 93c, choice Cincinnati 99c. Coffee 14a18c. Gold 113⅝. Cotton firmer at 17¾ for good ordinary, low middling 18¾, middling Orleans 19¼c. Receipts 52,000 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,052; Havre, 2,770.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—Flour in fair demand and prices advanced, at $7 10 a7 30. Corn quiet; old 49a42c. Oats quiet and unchanged, at 27a33c. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; red $1 47a1 55. Groceries steady, with a fair demand. Oils quiet and unchanged. Butter and cheese steady, with a moderate demand. Mess pork quiet, at $13 50a14, as to age. Lard quiet; kettle 7¾c. Bulk meats quiet; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear sides 7c. Bacon: jobbing sales of clear rib sides at 10c; clear sides 10¼c. Hams: sugar cured 15½a15¾c for new. Hogs active at $4 00a4 10. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand, at 89c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged; the market favors buyers: Wheat dull; choice white, $2 00a2 05; western red, $1 57a1 65. Corn steady and firm; mixed western, 63c. Oats quiet and steady, white, 43a44c. Rye quiet at 80a85c. Provisions dull; mess pork, $14 00; bulk shoulders, 5¼c; sides, 8¾a9c. Bacon—shoulders, 6¼a6¾c. sides, 9¾a10c; clear rib sides, 10¼a10¾c. Hames—new and uncovered at 15½a16c; good firm at 8¼c. Western butter active; choice rolls, 27c; fair to good, 20a25c. Whisky quiet at 95c for round lots.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 20.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat heavy, with a moderate demand; amber Michigan $1 45, No. 2 red winter $1 45a1 46. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high mixed 40c. Oats 1c better; No. 2, 29½a30c. Mess pork quiet and heavy; city packed mess $14a15. Lard 8c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 red winter $1 57; No 2 held at $1 4s and $1 43 bid. Corn and oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum in fair demand and unchanged.

MARRIED.

GIBSON—CRAWFORD—On Tuesday, the 19th inst., at the residence of Lowrie Childs, Esq., by the Rev. W. M. Greenough, W. GEO. GIBSON, of Allegheny city, and Mrs. MARTHA F. CRAWFORD.

DIED:

McQUILLIN—On Tuesday morning, November 19, 1872, ROBERT McQUILLIN, drowned in the Monongahela, near lock No. 3, in the 20th year of his age.

MINER—On Sunday morning, November 17th, at 8 o'clock A. M., Mrs. ELECTA MINER, in the 77th year of her age.

M'BRIDE—On Sunday, at 12 o'clock, PATRICK M'BRIDE, aged 58 years.

IHMSEN—On Thursday morning CATHERINE IHMSEN, aged 58 years, wife of Charles Ihmsen, deceased.

FORSE—On Friday afternoon, November 15th, at 3:45 o'clock, WM. FORSE, aged 66 years, late of Covington, Ky.

McMASTER—On Wednesday, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., Captain THOMAS McMASTER, of Turtle Creek, aged 50 years.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, in partition of the Estate of James Johnston, dec'd, at No. 2, March Term, 1872, there will be exposed to public sale, on WEDNESDAY, November 27th, 1872, on the premises, a tract of land in Penn township, Allegheny county, on the Northern Turnpike, four miles east of Pittsburg, adjoining lands of J. B. Linhart, John Johnston's heirs, Frank Johnston, Samuel Henning, J. R. Black, and others, containing 164 acres; about one hundred acres of which are under cultivation, with a good orchard; the balance well timbered and 92 acres underlaid with coal; under which are erected a 2-story Dwelling House and other buildings. Said farm lies 3 miles north of Turtle Creek and near to the line of the N. Y. and Cleveland Gas Coal Company's Railway.

Terms—one-third on confirmation of sale; five twenty-sevenths on the death of Agnes P. Johnston, widow of Wm. A. Johnston, dec'd; and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest payable semi-annually, on all deferred payments, which are to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 2 p. m. of said day,

ROBT. E. STEWART, Trustee to effect sale, No. 116 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

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Be on the Safe Side.

We hold health and life by a frail tenure, and not o protect them to the best of our ability would seem to argue a deficiency of common sense. The searching winds and cold rains of spring, the tropic heat of summer, the malarious vapors of autumn, and the paralyzing temperature of winter, are all inimical to those finely adjusted and sensitive pieces of mechanism we our call bodies. Each season has its peculiar perils, and the fall is perhaps as prolific of dangerous disorders as any of them; for at this season fevers and bowel complaints are very apt to take an epidemic form. As a preventive of this class of diseases, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cannot be too warmly recommended. In it are combined five essential medical properties. It is a tonic, at once powerful and wholesome—a stimulant, pure and undefiled—an aperient, mild and painless—an anti-bilious agent of marvelous efficacy, and a general regulating medicine, without an equal in the pharmacopœia. These five distinct properties, operating together in perfect harmony, produce a condition of the system somewhat analogous to that brought about by a course of pugilistic training. In other words, as judicious physical training hardens the flesh, and renders it comparatively fist-proof, so does this marvelous invigorant increase the capability of the organs of the body to resist the more indirect and insidious assaults of disease. It imparts new elasticity and strength to the vital machinery, and those who use it as a preventive of intermittent fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, rheumatism, and other ailments common at this season may walk fearless through an atmosphere imdreguated with the morbid elements which give rise to those maladies.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day?

DR. KEYSER—You have asked my opinion about your medicine, and I cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,

No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office fo Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.

Lung examinations daily.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanetly cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and imposters that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. aug15-lyd&w

PUBLIC SALE.

Wednesday, November 27, 1872.

The subscriber will offer at public sale the Farm upon which he now resides, situated on the Wellsburg and Bethany Turnpike, within one mile of Bethany, and five and a half miles from Wellsburg, containing 420 acres, of which about 303 acres are First and Second creek bottom, the balance hill land. There is about 75 acres of good timber, and about 200 acres underlaid with a 5½ foot vein of good coal. A never-failing spring in almost every field. The improvements consist of a good substantial dwelling, containing seven rooms and kitchen with a good cellar; a good stable, barn and corn crib. A good young orchard, beginning to bear, of the best selections of fruit. The farm will be sold as a whole or in three different tracts. This is one of the best farms in Brooke county.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Any one wishing further particulars, or wishing to look at the farm, can be accommodated by applying to W. C. RIDGELY,

Bethany, Brooke county, West Va.

nov12:rawd-21w

L. R. NORTON,

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

Jewett & Goodman

ORGAN

AND F. C. LIGHTE

PIANO!

118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

nov26-Wtf

The GUIDE is now published QUARTERLY. 25 CENTS pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of One Dollar or more for Seeds may also order Twenty five cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide.

The January number is beautiful, giving plans for making RURAL HOMES, designs for DINING TABLE DECORATIONS, WINDOW GARDENS, &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. One hundred and fifty pages on fine tinted paper, some five hundred engravings and a superb COLORED PLATE and CHROMO COVER. The first edition of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND just published in English and German, and ready to send out.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

nov23-3teow W.)

NOTICE—WHEREAS LETters of administration to the estate of Geo. Boyd, late of McCandless township, Allegheny county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to PETER IVORY, administrator, Ross Township, Allegheny County, Pa.

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